# BERTHER MERTINS TOURING The Mining Journal

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 259 .-- Vol. X.]

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1840.

PRICE 6D.

CORNWALL.

MESSRS. SHUTTLEWORTH and SONS are instructed to SELL by AUCTION, at the Mart, on Friday, August 21, at Twelve, by order of the court of directors of the St. Hilary Mining Company, the valuable LEASE of SETT of the WHEAL LEEDS MINE, in the parish of St. Hilary, Cornwall, with the rights, liberties, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and all the engines, water-wheels, machinery, apparatus, gear, tram roads, artificers' tools and implements. May be viewed, and particulars had of the St. Hilary Mining Company, 15, Great St. Helen's; at the Mart; and of Messrs. Shuttleworth and Sons, 28, Positry.

THE GODOLPHIN MINES, CORNWALL

THE GODOLPHIN MINES, CORNWALL.

UNRESERVED SALE.

VALUABLE MINES, ENGINES, AND MACHINERY.

TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday, the loth day of August next, at Four o'clock in the afternoon, at the Angel Inn, in the borrough of Heiston, subject to such conditions as will be produced at the time and place of sale, all those HIGHLY PRODUCTIVE TIN AND COPPER MINES, called the GODOLPHIN MINES, situate in the several parishes of Bircage and Crowan, in the county of Cornwall, on which several engines have been erected, ingether with the valuable machinery and materials thereon. These mines are in full coarse of working, and are producing large quantities of the and copper ore; the prospects are highly flattering, and a personal inspection is invited, for which For a view of the mines, apply to Capt. Thos. Richards and the agents thereon; and for further particulars, application must be mide to Capt. Wm. Richards, Rospeath, Marszion; Mr. Henry Treduis Smith, solicitor, Devonport; Messrs. Simmons, Passingham, and Simmons, solicitors, Truro; or Messrs. Grylis and Hill, policitors, Heiston.—Trures July 8.

TO BE SOLD, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, pursuant to arrangements made for dissolving the late company, and settling their affairs,
THE DARTMOOR UNITED TIN MINES.

with the machinery, implements, and materials, consisting of a water-wheel for pumping, 24-feet diameter, and 4-feet abreast, another wheel for stamping, 24-feet diameter, and 4-feet abreast, another wheel for stamping, 24-feet diameter, and 3-feet abreast, another wheel for stamping, 24-feet diameter, and 3-feet abreast, with all usual connections of rods, box, and necessary appendages for draining the mine and stamping the ores; to effect which, there is a powerful and never-failing supply of water belonging to the setts; ten fathoms of 1-inch, ten fathoms of 9-inch, and ten fathoms of 7-inch pumps, working pieces, clack doors, &c., capstan shears, whims and pullies, kibbles, ropes, smith's and carpenter's tools, timber, iron, and sundry new and old mining materials.

9 There are several lodes in these setts, on two of which, called the Gobbetts, Dely Hole, and other lodes, considerable trial has been made, by sinking an engine-shaft forty fathoms, and driving levels at an expense of nearly #8000; in the course of which some good courses of rich tin ore have been discovered, the sale of which has produced nearly #1000.

These mines are situate near the villages of Hexworthy and Huckaby, on Dartmoor, about nine miles from Ashburton, and either end of the town of the course and Plymouth Railroad is only about three miles from the works.

There appear to have been very extensive workings on the backs of these lodes by the old tinners, tow-rds which the levels are extending, and from the quality of the tin, and the formation of the lodes that have been leveral outlay to sink the mine recovery and the levels below the at present comparatively shallow levels, and which course of workings, which will amply repay a liberal outlay to sink the mine, and extend the levels below the at present comparatively shallow levels, and which course of working the present company have been prevented from adopting, solely from diagreements among the adventurers, which have led to the dissolution of the company.

pany.

s these mines and materials are sold in one lot, on or before the 3d day of next, there will be a PUBLIC AUCTION, to SELL all the before mentioned is, in such lots as may be decided on at the time of sale, which will be held alines, on Thursday, the 20th day of August next, precisely at Twelre o'clock

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

ARTMOOR UNITED TIN MINES AND MATERIALS.

—This SALE is POSTPONED from the 7th to the 20th of August, when it will be held on the premises, pursuant to the previous advertisement.

C. v. BRIDGMAN, and WHITEFORD and BENNETT.

MERIONETHSHIRE.

PREEHOLD STATE AND LEAD MINES.

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, at the Eagles Inn, in the town of Machynlieth, on Wednesday, the 26th day of August, 1840, between the hours of Four and Five in the aftronon, subject to conditions to be then and there read, all that excellent and compact freehold, measuage, tenement, and lands, with the appurtenances, called TYDDIN Y BRIDDELL, in the parish of Towye, in the county of Merloneth, comprising a farm bouse and out-buildings, in good repair, and upwards of 180 acres of land, now in the occupation of Mr. William Jones, at the annual rent of £40.

The farm adjoins the turnpike-road from Towyn to Machynlieth, is distant from the latter town seven miles, from the former five miles, and is within two miles of the improving and much admired watering glace of Aberdovey.

The rest paid by the tenant is not to be taken alone as a criterion of the value of the farm, as about eight acres of it consists of woodland; but the best guide in estimating its worth are its lead mines.

These mines are well known, and have been prostably worked for many variety of the farm of the control of the farm, as a seven the control of the farm, as a seven the control of the farm, as a seven the case of the consists of woodland; but the best guide in estimating its worth are its lead mines.

but they have never been so systematically him emergency present.

They have been recently let to a company for twenty-one years, subject to the royalty of 29s, per ton. The ore already discovered is very considerable, but the indications of further improvement are so strong as to leave no doubt that the mines will turn out to be some of the best in the principality; and so better proof need be adduced of the high opinion entertained of them, than the fact of the shares being already at a premium of 50 per cent.

The proprietors have kept 20 shares out of the 100 in their own hands, which the purchaser will have the option of buying if desirable.

The teamst will show the premises, and further particulars may be had on application to Messen. John and Hugh Hughes, solicitors, Aberystwyth.

The Derry Castle Estate and splendid Domain, near Limerick, on the Bank of the Shannon, \$5.00 acres.

R. GEORGE ROBINS has received the instructions of the excellent proprietor, Michael Henry Head, Esq., to SELL, without any AR. GEORGE ROBINS has received the instructions of the excellent proprietor, Michael Henry Head, Esq., to SELL, without any limit as to protecting price, by PUBLIC AUCTION, at Gresham's Hotel, Sackville-street, Dublin, on Thursday, August 27, at twelve, in one lot, a magnificent ESTATE, freehold of inher-tance, known as the 'ERRY CASTLE PROPERTY, which, for its aplendour and renown, stands high snoongst the most awoured throughout Ireland. The estate is free from that fearful pest to agricultural improvement and the proman's comfort—the middle men. All are yearly tenants, the tithe is commuted, and the use of spirituous liquors is unknown throughout bits wast district—the consequence is, a total absence of political differences or disturbances. Having thus cleared the ground of the great difficulty that has but no frequently prevailed in the minds of the timid English capitalist, it may be well to point out a very few of its multifactious advantages. The mansion stands on an elevated position, los feet above the level of the water, suited to a nobleman, on the bank of the far-famed Shannon, the finest river in the empire. In front is a splendid take, embracing los square miles of water, is miles in length. The documan extends to died acres of land, highly cultivated, and in the occupation of a happy and contented tenantry. The best libration of this circumstance is the fact that the acrear is literally a mere bagastelle. The mountain scenery is really of surprossing beauty; the cloud east mountains, with their bright serial tota, rising

splendid lake, embracing 100 square miles of water, 20 miles in length. The dormain extends to show acres of land, highly cultivated, and in the occupations of a happy and contented tenantry. The best illustration of this circumstance is the fact that the arrear is liferally a mere lagacide. The mountain secency is really of surpassing beauty; the cloud capt mountains, with their bright serial tints, rising in majesting grandeur, nattli they scene to approach the clouds—the mighty lakes, like occass of liquid silver—the valleys breeming in wild fertility, present a secue of anch grandeur, nearly, and variety, as quite to forbid the hope of conveying a just lifes of it by description. The views extend over three whole provinces of ireland, and some terminated by the vast Atlantic Ocean.

"Its mighty waters ever rolling on "Their myrind countries waves."

It is a secre well calculated to thevate and impress the human mind, and incline it has been conjugated by the value of the intensity of the immense amount involve from the lands, there are exhaustive state quarries, of which the engineer's report speaks most intelligible.

It is a secre well calculated to the various an immense income. Much have been conjugated to the intensical competition. Milihous of water flow congregate on the rust law. Independent by of the immense amount involve per amount, are not at all supposed. The perfect parasition below." The sharters to some breat of the intensic competitions in the conjugation of the intensic competitions in the conjugation of the intensic competitions in sech coular demonstration. The vart renown is required by this princety visiting freland by therewise queen uside the domain two days the configuration with the configuration of the intensic competition of the intensic configuration of the intensic configuration of the intensic of the various repose of been provided to the intensic of the restrict, and the configuration of the various repose may be seem; and also by those money at commend, by building for or un

MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE. WHEAL GILL MINE, near South Caradon, between Callin

TO BE SOLD, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, the whole of the Machinery, Working implements, and Materials—consisting of an excellent STEAM ENGINE, of 36-inch cylinder, and Boiler, complete; Capstan, Sheara, Whims, Whim Ropes, &c.; forty fathoms of 9-inch Pamps, &c., &c. For forther particulars, apply to Mr. W. Woodman, the purser, on the Mine, as above; or at 37, New Broad-street. The Sett will be disposed of with the materials, and affords a favourable opportunity of investment.

MINE MATERIALS.

POR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, at OWEN VEAN MINE, Pitr authnos, the undermentioned MATERIALS, viz.:—One 74-inch CYLINDER ENGINE, 10-feet stroke in the cylinder, and 8 feet in the shaft, with two boliers complete.

inch CYLINDER ENGINE, 10-feet stroke in the cylinder, and 8 feet in the shaft, with two boliers complete,
12-fathoms if 2-inch Capstan Rope,
30-fathoms of 12-i3, and 14-inch Connection Rods, with faggotted Plate and Pin
to match,
185 fathoms 6 inch Capstan Rope,
30-fathoms 6 inch Capstan Rope,
40-fathoms 7-inch Rods, with Plates and Pins to match,
40-fathoms 7-inch Rods, with Plates and Pins to match,
40-fathoms 7-inch Rods, with Plates and Pins to match,
40-fathoms 7-inch Rods, with Plates and Pins to match,
40-fathoms 7-inch Rods, with Plates and Pins to match,
40-fathoms 7-inch Rods, with Plates and Pins to match,
40-fathoms 7-inch Blobs,
40-fathoms 7-inch Blobs,
40-fathoms 7-inch Blobs,
40-fathoms 7-inch Blunger Pole, with Case, Stuffing Box, and Gland to match,
40-fathom 18-inch ditto, ditto,
40-fathom 18-inch ditto,
40-fathoms 18-inch ditto,
41-fathoms 18-inch ditto,
41-fathoms 18-inch ditto,
41-fathoms 18-inch pumps,
41-fathoms 18-inch pumps,
41-fathoms 18-inch ditto,
41-fathoms 18-in

RON WORKS AND COLLIERIES.—TO CAPITALISTS.—

TRON WORKS AND COLLIERIES.—TO CAPITALISTS.—
An opportunity is afforded whereby a gentleman possessing capital, may acquire an interest in an undertaking of considerable promise, and on which from £45,000 to £56,000 has been expended in the opening of several seams of coal, and the erection of two furnaces and other buildings appertaining to irosworks. The present sale of coal is from 450 to 500 to 500,000 has week, which will be considerably increased upon the winning of one or more other seams, and a large quantity of coke and ironstone is on the bank preparatory to "blowing in" the furnaces which is contemplated at an early period.

The amount required as a finaling capital, and to perfect the works, as also to acquire an ample stock of materials on bank, is estimated at £15,000 to £70,000, which sum the present proprietors are desirous of obtaining, by admitting a partner to an interest in the works, fall details of the capabilities of which will be rendered, and every facility afforded for acquiring information. The proprietors would not object taking up £20,000, on mortgage of the property, for a certain term, with option, if considered desirable on the part of the mortgagor, to take an interest in the works within a given period, as may be agreed upon. Mr. Hanay Ryollism, Y, New Broad street, City, possessess the necessary information which may be required in the first instance, to whom communication, by letter, may be made, or an interview appointed with that gentleman.

TO BE LET ON LEASE,—All those SEAMS of BITUMINOUS and STEAM-PACKET COAL, lying under the PERTHE-GLYSON ESTATE, situate in Taff Vale, within eighteen miles of Cardiff, and six of Merthyr Tyddi. There are several veins of from four to nine feet in thickness, all cutting large, and the stratification is very favourable to profitable working. The Giamorganshire Canal passes right through the property, and the Taff Vale Railway runs within fifty yards of it, so that this colliery will have the great advantage of a choice of transit, and the capabilities are to any extent, as to annual quantity and duration. The proprietor is desirous of embarking a considerable share of the capital necessary for outlary. For further particulars, apply to William Brough and Son, mineral surveyors, Neath, Glamorganshire.

TO MINE OWNERS.—WANTED, by a Gentleman who has great experience in Lead Mines, to take the superintendence of any company's works, also the counting-house department. Would have no objections to go abroad. Apply (post-paid), to Mr. Sterlings, Mrs. Reynolds's, Tynemouth, Northumberland.

Northumberland.

TO THE MINING AND SHIPPING INTEREST.—Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent, for Improvements, has been granted to ANDREW SNITH, engineer, Mili. vall, Popiar, and Princes-street, Leiesster-square, for his improved methods of making Ropes o: Wire instead of Hemp, applicable to various purposes. The patent consists of improved methods of preventing oxidation, and combining Wires in such a manner that they are more flexible than any hemp rope of the same strength, and the appearance of the rope much improved. In consequence of the great strength of the material, it has been found by experiments made in her Majesty's Duckyard at Woolwich, by order of the Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty, that a two-inch Patent Wire Rope hore half a ton more strain than a seven-inch hemp rope. For instance—a hemp rope, one hundred fathoms long, used in a deep pit, weighs upwards of a ton; a Patent Wire Rope, of equal strength, is only one third that weight-hence the difference of working or winding up the two ropes is found to be a naving of three horse power by the use of the Patent Wire Rope, along with the comparative sizes and weight, will at once be apparent—this rope has been in use upwards of three years.

TESTS OF HEMP AND PATENT WIRE ROPE,

Showing the comparative size and weight per fathom for equal strength

Nize of Hemp Rope.		ight thom.	Size of Patent Wire Rope.		ight thom.		ni to
Inches.	Iba.	OK.	Inches.	liba.	ot.	Tons.	cwts.
	2	4	14		4		10
4		15	14	1	9		10
			1.0	1	14		1.5
6			9				
7	19	3	94				88
	14	3	24	3	10		1.0
	19	6			4	18	6
10	95		50	7	1	94	6
81	30		4	11	6	99	
19	36		44	1.5	19	9.6	4

Description.	Size.	Bore without Breaking.	Brokest	Second Breaking.	Third Breaking.	Weight per Fathom.
Plat	inch meh. 4 by 1 34 by 1	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	20m. crg. 7 d 4 15
Round	3 by 5-16 3-inch, 24-inch,	164 12	17 13	*	1	7 0

Mr. Mangham. The value stached at the present moment to the several descriptions and properties of earths, readers their correct analyses matter of infinite importance to the agriculturalist—shioeral properties, hitherto meraplored, but frequently escape observation, and their value being realised alone from the want of knowledge, or the various mitorials being subjected to analyses. The proprietors of landed and mineral property, as well as the practical miner, and the espitalist, are now enabled, at an easy cost, to acquire accurate and detailed information with reference thereto, application being made, either personally, or by letter, to Mr. Mangham, at the institution, 309, Regent-street.

The institution is open daily, where are exhibited the several models and working machinery, which have of late proved so attractive, embracing, among others, Hail's Hydraulic Bett, the Daguerrotype, the Diving Beft, Cot. Pasley's Voltaie Experiments, Mr. Green's Proposition of the Bailtons, with daily lectures on the Steam-Engine, Heat, Electricity, &c.
Catalogues, containing accurate descriptions of the several models and articles axhibited, may be had at the rooms.

TO IRON MASTERS AND FOUNDERS.—The commit of management of the WORKINGTON GAS LIGHT AND COKE OF PANY are ready to RECEIVE TENDERS for about the following quantity MAIN PIPES, turned and bored joints, and made of the second run metal:—

Yards.	inch.		-			-	_	7	ewt.	qrs.	lbs	
224	5-each	pipe 9	feet	long,	to	weigh			3			each
341	4	10 9							1	3	. 0	
958	3	9		60		**		**	1			
778	31	. 6		90		58	**			3	7	
1778	2 .			99		**		**			21	
1585	10			00			**				-19	-

The whole of the 4-inch and 5-inch pipe to be delivered at Workington (carriage ee) not later than the 19th September—the remainder in a fortnight afterward.

ONEY ON MORTGAGE.—WANTED TO BORROW

FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS at FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST, in sums
of not less than #Ind, on Mortgage of the TOLLS and DUES of the DUFFEYN,
LLYNVI, and PORTH CAWL RAILWAY and HARBOUR COMPANY, parsunant
to the powers of the Act of Parliament (2d Victoria) to that effect. The Interest
will be punctually uside, half-yearly, either to the mortgages, bankers, or by remittance. The Toils and Dues now exceed #4,500 per annum, and are rapidly inorreasing; the present charge on them is #1600 per annum.

Application may be made to william Lewis, Esq., the company's solicitor, at
Bridgend, in the county of Glamorgan or to Lewis R. Fitzmauries, R.M., Porth
Cawl, Fyle, in the same county.

LEWIS R. PITZMAURICE, Clerk to the Company.

THE EAST INDIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,
BY WAY OF THE MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, AND THE RED SEA.
To be incorporated by Royal Charter. Capital #990,600.
CHAIRMAN—T. A. CURTIS. Eq.
DEPTY CHAIRMAN—J. F. LARKINS, Esq.
DIRECTORS.
John Harshay, Eq.

William Little, Every
Both Little, Every
Both

Rgypt.
Full particulars and prospectuses may be had at the office, and application shares will be received till the 3d of September next.

HOLMES'S PATENT for IMPROVEMENTS in the CON-

Applications for improvements are, however, equally applicable to wood ships, as regards after or the areas of riccumentate for the preceding of the improvements of the patents. The statements of the patents of the p

and Economical than any hitherto employed in England. The Paris company are willing, at their own cost, to establish a filter for fifty gallons per minute for any first rate firm in London, who will permit it to be seen by interested parties. For licenses, apply free (and to whom a proposition for the whole patent of the United Kingdom may be addressed, to Mr. J. E. Puddisk, Adelphi-chambers, Strand; to Mr. Braithwat, White Lion-court, Cornbist to J. Hugo, Enq., Birkenhead, Liverpool; and to Jackson Walton, Enq., Glasgow.

SLATE WORKS.—To a Company, or Individual, desirous of OPENING a SLATE QUARRY, the opportunity of a favourable speculation is now offered on a freshold setale, in the quiet and delightful neighboushood of Utverston and the Lake, in the county of Lancaster. "A.B." wenty-fridge, Lancaster, will direct a person to show the premises, and will receive proposals.

STEAM COALS.—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE.—It has been proved by the experience of the GREAT WESTERN STEAM 1811P, that the only coals to be depended upon for CROSSING the ATLANTIC, are those produced from the NEWPORT MISES, on the eastern side of the Weste Miseral havis. Trial has been made, on board the Great Western, of almost every age of one; of the Liangemench, Graigford, and Brinderry, in nouth Walco, in our flow Newcastle and Liverpoot; of Stocks from the coal and went coast; and size of Picton, in Nova Stocks. Every nort has been forced to yield to the vast soperiority of the NEWPORT COAL, which pusseenes the following excellent qualities: performs more work with a smaller quantity, does not burn the barn, not does it dinker, and it leaves little but due to throw overtown. It is very enduring, keeps well, and yields but slowly to atmospheric influence. Any quantity may be bed delivered on boar in the Unk, or Newport Birer, by applying to Mesers. Ann Sees and Co., coal shippers, Newport, Monmouthshire.

THE PATENT SAFETY FUSE,

FOR BLASTING ROCKS IN MINES, QUARAIES, AND FOR SUBMARINES

OPERATIONS.—This article affords the cafest, cheapest, and most expeditions
mode of effecting this very hazardone operation. From many testimonies to list
assertates with which the Manufacturors have been favoured from every part of
the kingdom, they setted the following letter, recordly recaives from John Taylor,

[1 an every gladely hear that were recommended:

Esq., F.R.S., &c. Ac. :—

"I am very gladule hear that my recommendations have been of any service to
you. They have been given from a thorough constitution of the great markiness of
the Safety Pure; and I am quite willing that you should employ my name to exidence of this."

Manufactored and sold by the Patrotees, BICEFORD, SMITH, and BAVEY, Camberne, Cornwall.

THAMES TUNNEL.—Open to the public every day (except Bundays), from Nine in the morning outil dark. Administrator 1s. each.
Extrace in on the Surrey older of the river, and none the church as stotherbillies. The Transact in either hondred and twenty five fleet in length, intins to year, against white gas, and the Shinid in new advanced to within thirty-five feet from the Winard Wall at Waysing.

By order,

Company's Office, Walternik buildings,

Walternik, August, 1840.

Circle to the Company.

# PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT RELATIVE TO JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

Coal Duties (London)—Bill send second time, and committed to the effect committee on petitions for private bills; instruction to the committee, to examine whether the sanding artiers have been compiled with as in the case of a petition for a private bill, and under the same rules and regulations; leave given to the committee to sit and proceed forthwich in respect to the state bill.

bil. 
Icomouthshire Iron and Coal Company—Lords ame adments agreed to, 
Isring Stock in Trade—Petition of storeholders in the Swansan Water
Gas Companies, against; ordered to lie on the table.

Isrings Bill—Puriber proceeding on the third reading resumed; three
was saided; a menducents made; bill passed.

Isrin of Iroland—Bill read third time, and passed.

Isrin of Iroland—Bill read third time, and passed.

Isrin of Iroland—Bill read the third time; amendments 

Isrin is this assess.

Hessaph from the Lords—That they have agreed to the Harrington Docks Bill, but the 'Herculeucom Docks Regulation Bill, without smendment; and Lordson and Greenwich Railway Bill, with amendments.

Coal Dulies (London)—Bill reported from seiret committee on petitions is private bills; report referred to the select committee on standing orders.

private bills, report referred to the select committee on standing orders.

MONDAY.

Bank of Ireland—Petition from the county of Meath, against renewal of charter; ordered to lie on the table.

Standing Orders Committee—Resolution reported;—"That is case of the at Duttes (London) fills, the parties be permitted to proceed with table Pow. A. reeu to.

Ioni Inties (London)—Bill committed to Mr. E. J. Stanley, Sir Matthew and, Mr. H. era s, Mr. Wakley, Mr. Clay, Sir Herjami. Hall, Mr. Penters, Col. Wood, Mr. Robert Steuart, Led Viccount Lowther, Sir Dety Eman, Mr. Grouge Palmer, Mr. Bannard, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Adderman mephiry, and any member who may be appointed by the committee of select 1, 28ve to be the queries.

Itemate from the Lords—That they have agreed to the London and tenurich Railway Sation Bill, without according to.

THE SULPHUR QUESTION.

THE SULPHUR QUESTION.

In casewer to a question from Lord Lyadburst, Viscoust Malnovance of that the treaty connected with the sulphur question had been forwarded Mallor.

Coal Dutter (London) - Leave to committee to sit and proceed, and to re

Cast Dutter (London)—Lave to committee to sit and proceed, and to re-ment forthwith.

Linen, &c., Manufortures (treixed)—Bill read third time, and passed.

Mr. Spraker reported the Boyal Assent—To the Sonp Duttes Bill, Canals-Patier bitl, Toil on Lone Bill, Cycle Navigation Bill, Dundalk Harbour-Bill, Hervalencum Dock Regulation Bill, Harrington Dock Company Bill, Research Improvement Bill, and the Monmouttshire Lon and Coal Com-any Bill.

The Rui of Grengare and, that nothing could be more sensialous than is system of the colony companies as respected carriage.—The bill was but riad a second thor, and ordered to be committed. BMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN IN MINES, COLLIERIES, Ac.

there are account low. And ordered to be committed.

BMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN IN MINES, COLLIERIES, Act.

"That an immite sithers be presented to be a Mejesty, projug that be two meris, he should be very anwilling to greated the plant of the two meris, he should be very anwilling to great the imperior of the flowing relocation, the two meris, he should be very anwilling to great the imperior of the flowing relocation of the flowing production of the flowing and the state of the flowing and the flowing a flat of the flowing and the flowing a flat of the flowing of the flowing a flat of the flowing and the flowing a flat of the flowing a flat of the flowing a flat of the flowing and flat of the flowing a flat of the flowing and the flowing a flat of the flowing a flat of the flowing a flat of the flowing and flat of

secilests; work in very contracted spaces; children are plagued with new feet and gatherings." "I amout led think," says we witness, "that many algebra they do not show with a whole skin, for their back set cut and braised with knocking against the mime, if it as no low. It is west need to make the many state of the state of feet; the water oftentimes runs down from the mod; many lives lost is united ways, and many severely injured by burning; workers backled up after fity." "Leasnot wook sry," says Mr. Commissioner Tufnell, " in coming to the conclusion, both from what I saw, and the evidence of witnesses given on oath above, that it must appear to every impartial judge of the two occupations, that the bardest labour, in the worst room; in the worst conducted factory, is less hard, less cruel, and less demoralising, than the labour of the best of conlumines." " " He (Lord A.) had only now to add, that his great object was to bring the children of the working classes, who were engaged in these employments, within the comforts of a sound moral and religious condition. They had but to exhibit the swile uttendant mpon the present system, and he was sure there was ability enough on the part of the legislature of this country, and he was sure there was ability enough on the part of the legislature of this country, and he was a sure there was indicated nough to undertake this task, because he regarded the objects of it asbeings who were created by the same Saviour, and who were destined to the amme immortality, and it was with these sentiments that he now ventured to entreat the co-operation of the House and of the Government, first to investigate, and ultimately to remove, those and of the Government, first to investigate, and ultimately to remove, those and in an interesting poetion of the house race.

Mr. Brown warm of let grateful to the soble lord for the exertions he had made to a men investigate, and altimately to remove, those and

ment, first to investigate, and ultimately to remove, those and and lamentable evils that prevailed so extensively in regard to such an interesting portion of the human-race.

Mr. Brotherrow felt grateful to the noble lord for the exertions he had
made to ameliorate the condition of our javanile population employed in masufactories, &c. He did not think there was any accessity for overworking
them, or any other class of the operatives in this country. It was highly
creditable to this country that they had directed their attention to legislation
for those employed in the mills and manufactories; and other nations, he
was glad to say, had followed their example. He had recently received a
communication from the United States intimating that the American Presideat had issued an order that all persons employed in the public works should
be restricted in their labour to ten hours a day; and resolutions had been
passed by the operatives in different parts of the country conveying x vote of
thanks to the President for his humane, politic, and wise interference. The
inquiry proposed by the noble lord would show the necessity there was for
legislation in order to promote the general welfare of the working classes.

In that respect he anticipated great good would result from the labours of the
commission; he therefore most cordially seconded the motion.

Mr. Fox MAULE tendered his most grateful thanks to his noble friend
for the manner in which be had introduced this important matter to the attention of the house. So far from opposing it, the Government would lead
every assistance in their power to carry his most henevolent intentions into
effect. Some encasure, he firmly believed, must be taken by the authority of
the legislature to protect those who had no other protection but the state.
Of course, much must depend in conducting this inquiry upon the information that was afforded, and, therefore, he trusted every one who read the
statement of his noble friend would render the commission every facility in
hi

would be made to render the inquiry as a control of the country where the iron possible.

Dr. Nicholl said, he came from a part of the country where the iron works were carried on, and where the employment was ample, and wages adequate. The wages writed from 38s, to 50s, per week, and yet he could say from his own experience that the children were there employed in laborious works for an immense number of hours. Until within there had few years, and the commencement of the iron works, the attendance of children at the national schools was large. They had, however, since been withdrawn from the schools to be employed in the manufactories.

The motion was then agreed to without a division.

Coal Duties (London)—Petition against; ordered to its on the table, omnittee reviveit; leave given to the committee to sit and proceed.

Message from the Lords—That they have agreed to the London and Green ich Ruilway Station Bill, with amendments. London and Greenwich Railway—Lords amendments.

London and Greenwich Railway—Lords amendments agreed to.

London and Greenwich Railway Station—Lords amendments agreed to.

Coal Duties (London) Bill—Reported, and re-committed.

Budson's Bay Company—Petition of George Taylor, for abolition of their xeinsive privileges; ordered to lie on the table.

Message from the Lords—That they have agreed to the Midland Counties tailway Bill, with amendments.

### LAW INTELLIGENCE.

# IRON TRADE-THE EXCLUSIVE RIGHT OF "BRAND."

IRON TRADE—THE EXCLUSIVE RIGHT OF "BRAND."

VICE-CHANCELLOR S COURT—ALGUST 6.

CRAWSHAY 7. THOMPSON.—Mr. JACOB with whom was Mr. REYNOLD, moved for an injunction upon notice (the Court having refused an exparle application) to restrain the defendants, Alderman Thompson and Co., iron-mosters, from using on their iron intended for the Turkey market any marks consenteriteiting or initiating those used by the plaintiffs, who were also ion-masters. The plaintiffs had been long in the habit of using the letters W C inclosed in an oval ring as a stamp on their iron, which was well known by those smarks in Turkey. Their complaint was, that the defendants had for some time past been using a mark consisting of the letters W O inclosed in an oval, so that a casual observer would naturally mistake the O for a C, and that the iron to marked was sold to parties who afterwards passed it off abroad as the W C iron. In 1837 an interview upon the subject took place between the plaintiff, Mr. Crawshay, and Mr. Fothergill, who had also interest in the defendant's works. But the parties were widely at variance as to the result of the interview, Mr. Crawshay stating be had reason to believe the use of the W O mark would be discentanced; and Mr. Fothergill stating it was no such thing—that the mark was an old one of the firm, and consisted of Russian chas acters, and that there was no similation of the plaintiff marks. A witness on the plaintiff warks. A witness on the plaintiff warks. A witness on the plaintiff and as a breach of honourn and right faciling, and the defendant, so far back as April, 1839, indignantly repelied the charge.

Mr. R. Bruce, Mr. Rusharda, and Mr. Roupel, appeared for the defendant. His Honourn remarked on the wague manner in which both parties sated their tilt to the use of the marks; and as this was a question of legal right, he would not interfere by injunction until the plaintiff had astablished his title by an action at law. At the same time, upon the present appearance of the two marks, he should be ve

up the land of the plaintiff, and made a bank across it, thereby dividing his two fields, and presenting access from one part to another. They draine his cattle pond, and otherwise damaged the land. The quantity takes an about two acres and a rood. Most of the facts were admitted on the plantings, and it was proved, in addition, that the defendant had driven a way along the upper seam of coals to within six weeks work of Amieja bounday; but, finding the coals not so saleable as was expected, he had left working that wells, and had employed his force is sinking the shaft deeper to a better seam, and for two years no progress had been made towards getting coal in Amiey, though the railroad still continued, and was used for the purposes of the works. Evidence was given also of the ennual amount of the damage, which the witnesses of the plaintiff sinted at 20k a year—those of the defendant at 19k. 17s. The case finally resolved into a question of law, whether, by the terms of the reservation, the defendant could claim way-leave sat stay-leave over the lands in Amiey for any coals other than those produced from the mines in Amiey.

The learned judge directed the jury that, in his opining, the defendant could cannot apply the terms of the railroad and partly for Amiey coals, he was a trappaser. The point being reserved for the opinion of the court above, the case went to the jury upon the evidence as to damages, and the jury, ther retiring for a short time, returned a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 150/.

### NEW PATENTS FOR JULY.

John William Nyren, manufacturing chrmist, Bromley, for improvements in the manufacture of oxalic acid,
William Jefferies, metal refiner, Holme street, Mile End, for improvements in obtaining copper, spelter, and other metals from overs.
Edwin Turner, engineer, Lereis, for certain improvements applicable to occumotive and other stemm-engines.

James Harvey, gratieman, Basing-place, Waterloo-road, for improvements in extracting sulphur from pyrides, and other substances containing he same.

e same. Louis Leconte, gentleman, Leicester-square, for improvements in con-ructing free-preof huildings. Joshun Taylor Beale, engineer, East Greenwich, for certain improvement

Assembly to the state of the st

munication.

Robert Urwin, engineer, Durham, for improvements in steam engines.

A grant unto John George Bodmer, civil enviseer, Manchester, of an extension for the term of seven years of letters patent, granted to him for extani improvements in the machinery for cleaning, carding, drawing, swing, and apianing of cotton and wool.

# SPECIFICATIONS OF RECENT PATENTS.

SPECIFICATIONS OF RECENT PATENTS.

[From the "inventors' Advocate."]

Moses Poole, Lincoln's-inn, improvements in obtaining power, July 7.—
The invention consists in obtaining power by means of an apparatus, which has a series of bindrs or surfaces like flyers fixed in an oblique direction to an axis, which in smale to revolve, and, consequently, to corry them round at any velocity required, the atmosphere netting as the power of resistance, whereby a great power is obtained for propelling boats, corriages, &c.

The inventor proposes to work this apparatus by means of an english, hich, with placed in a beat, carriage, or car of a balloon, the flyers or blades acting on the atmosphere will cause the machine to move in any direction required.

James Knowles, Little Bolton, Lancaster, an improved arrangement of

James Knowles, Little Bolton, Lancaster, an improved arrangement of apparatus for regulating the supply of water to steam boilers, July 10.—Claims the sus of a self-acting apparatus, the working parts of which are within the boiler, and communicate to the supply valve from without.

A lever or rod is placed longitudinally on a folcrom within the boiler, the longer end of which is an upright-rod, with a flont attached thereon, passing o trhe outside of the boiler; at the shorter end of the lever is anotter uptight rod connected with the supply valve, working in a twice. As long as there is plenty of water in the boiler, the float will continue to press-up the long end of the lever, and, consequently, cause the valve on the upright rod of the short end of the lever to press down on its bearing, and prevent the admission of water from the tank. But when the height of the water in the boiler diminishes, the float lowers with it, and thereby forces up the rod with the valve; thus admitting a further supply of water until the float again rises to close down the valve. Stronkill, Devonshire, improvements in preserve.

the valve, thus admitting a further supply of water until the float again rises to close down the valve.

Arther Howe Holdsworth, Brookill, Devonshire, improvements in preserving wood from decay, July 21.—The object of this invention is to preserve wood or timber from decay by immersing it in certain liquids, having the properties of receiving a temperature capable of charring or seming the surface of wood that has been exposed in their action, and of concreting or kardening more on less by subacquent cooling, so as to remain in those porces, into which they have previously entered, as well as to cover the surface of the wood, and thus prevent it from the injurious effects of air and moisture.

The liquid employed is composed of tar, pitch, resin, or tallow, or that of its products, where it has been subsequently inspisanced. This liquid, which can be brought to a higher degree of temperature than water, is piaced into a suitable receiver, into which the wood is immersed, and allowed to remain until all bubbling ceases, occasioned by the air passing from the wood.

When the wood is required for flexible purposes, such as the decks of ressels, &c., then it is only allowed to remain in the liquid while at a temperature ranging from 12 to 120—but for charring or anning the wood, the liquid many products are cover with ascending pipes, to take off the inflammable vapour rising from the tallow, tor, pitch, or resin.

When the wood is removed from the liquid, it must be dried in suitable overs.

# COPPER SHEATHING-THE "BLAZER."

COPPER SHEATHING—THE "BLAZER."

It is only about four years since this Admiralty aleam seasel was both, and her service has been principally in the Mediterraness Sea. (On her return to be paid off, at the end of -last sounds, the was taken into ones of the dry docks in Wootwich Dockyard, and, on being examined, was found to have her copper-sheathing completely increased with barneles, gordiank knotted corals, oysters, muscles, and various other shell-fish—thousands of them alve, and in many places in clusters several inches thick. This state of the sheathing must have taken place from some chemical action on the copper, which has not yet been accounted for. Perhaps a small portion of zinc my have been inadvestently used in its formation, or in the construction of the nation whether it is not generally known, that a very small portion of zinc, either by mixture or by coming in sonates with copper, will completely neutralise its quality of preventing the adherence of shell-fish in see water. Mr. Marsh, a chemist, connected with the Royal Arsenal, some time ago prepared two sheets of copper, eight feet long by two feet broad each, and had them made perfectly smooth, and polished with eark and sand. If a then placed them in troughs, made for the purpose, the one is taper state, and to the other he attached a small piece of zinc, shout feet inches square. The troughs were afterwards filled with sea water, taken is harvels from the Nore. In the course of twenty-four hours, the pure copper acquired a deep green tint, like verdigits, losing all its brightness. The other places causined in the water about four months, without the slightest visible change, or losing any of its exiginal polish. From this fact, the acquired a deep green tint, like verdigits, losing all its brightness. The other piece remained in the water about four-months, without the slightest visible change, or losing any of its original politish. From this fice, it is probable that the green colour acquired by the pure copper was of a poissoned nature; and of a substance which renders that metal so valuable when applied for sheathing to vessels. The boring worm has consmitted depreducing in the timbers of the Bluzer, several holes being found, some of them acasify through pieces eight inches thick; but this has been accounted for by the discovery that a portion of the compart sheathing had been form away for graving of a rack.—Times.—(The conclusion arrived on the tweeter appears to us to be mest harty, and without any satisfactory reason being signed. The circumstance of Munta's yellow metal, which contains 49 per cent. of zinc, alloyed with 60 per cent. of copper, being found an imputant improvement in he sheathing of vessels, is at once a proof that Mr. Marshwith his theoretical notions, is not to be well been an anotherity, when practical results can be demonstrated. We doubt not but that some of our readers will set Mr. Marsh and the public rigit upon this paint.—En. M. J. I

On Tuesday last, on inquest was held at Woolferdis werthy, on the body of William Cook, who was killed by the side of a quarry follong upon him whilst at work.—An inquest was held at Little Hulton, near Bolton, on Thursday, on the body of James Berry (to the employ of Mrs. Nightingule, of Worsley), whose death was caused by the falling in of the roof of the pir, which covered him with upwards of \$50 toos of coal.

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# PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

ST. HILARY MINING COMPANY.

ST. HILARY MINING COMPANY.

A special general meeting of the shareholders in this company was held at the offices, Great St. Helen's, on Tuesday, the 4th inst., for the purpose of confirming the resolutions passed at the special meeting held on Monday, the 2th ult.

D. Campart, Esq., in the chair.

The Sacratary having read the advertisement convening the meeting, and the resolutions passed at the last meeting, for the forfeiture of all shares not paid by the 10th inst., and for the dissolving of the company, and sale of sett and materials—the same were unminously confirmed, and the meeting separated.

DUKE OF CORNWALL'S HARDOUR

DUKE OF CORNWALL'S HARBOUR AND LAUNCESTON AND VICTORIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

The half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders in this company was held at the London Tavern, on Thursday, the 6th inst.

T. S. RICHARDS, Esq., in the chair.

The advertisement convening the meeting having been read, Mr. Colk (the solicitor) read the minutes of the last half-yearly meeting, which were confirmed.

The advertisement convening the meeting having been read, Mr. Colz (the solicitor) read the minutes of the last half-yearly meeting, which were confirmed.

The statement of accounts was then submitted, from which it appeared the expenditure, during the past six months, had been 221. ISa., and the balance remaining in hand 181. 6s. 4d. The liabilities of the company were between 3001. and 4001. including Mr. Tomlinson's account of 2281. 9s. 10d.

Mr. Grengel with the consensual was the company account of 2281. 9s. 10d.

Mr. Grengel with the company had to bear no part of that expense. They had proceeded against meeting?—The Chalman said, since the last meeting Mr. Ross had entered an action against the company, but was defeated, and thus the company had to bear no part of that expense. They had proceeded against an individual defaulter—had obtained judgment, and were now endeavouring to find him; and as to the expense generally, it would be seen from the accounts how very trifling their present expenses were.

Mr. Grengel sid, he should protest against any further law proceedings.—The Charranan said, then the question was, should the company be driven to acknowledge the fictitious claim of Mr. Ross. He claimed 10001.—although, in going through the accounts, it would be found the company had strong claims upon him, even allowing all that he demanded. The expense of keeping on the concern was only from 154 to 201. a-year, and, as their was no chance—no possibility—of a compromise, they must meet half-year after half year, however unpleasant. He, for one, would never consent to a compromise, if one sixpense would effect it.

Mr. Grenyell said, why was Mr. Ross allowed the use of the funds to get into the company's debt? It must have been gross mismanagement on the part of the directors. He had been arrested by Mr. Cole—put to law expenses one-third the debt—and he was now sorry he had ever paid it, for the public had been completely gulled by this company—(he could call it by no milder term). They had used the name

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to stay his vexatious proceedings; his object was to worry the company, until he could catch them offering a compromise, but he, for one, would never consent to it.

The CHAIMAN—He could not remain in the chair, after the observations of Mr. Grenfell, without saying a few words. Those observations, he believed, were just, but it ought to go forth to the world that the present directors were not in office when these proceedings took place. He was also arrested, and put to considerable trouble and expense, and not joined the direction in hopes of getting; the company out of their difficulties. He would again state, that there was not the slightest hope of a compromise, and he trusted the firmness with which the present directors were acting, would render public companies better conducted than they had been. Many had been a disgrace to the public, and a channel by which one man, perhaps, had lived for years up to 600% or 70%. a-year, on the credulity of the shareholders. Names of opulent men had been midde use of, and respectable parties joined, from supposing these mames were a guarantee of its respectability; and, if such parties became partners in the cone rn, any fraud might be committed with impunity.

Sir R. R. Guncur said that he had given Mr. Ross all his information, for which he had charged the company 500%, without paying him one farthing, though he had been money out of pocket, besides pointing out the line, river, the Irish packet station, &c., of all of which Mr. Ross availed himself. He had also deposited 20% for some shares, but could neither get his money nor his shares, until nine months after, when they were not worth having; he had also been arrested, and put to 30% expense, and there must have been sad mismanagement on the part of the former directors.

Thanks were voted to the chairman, and the meeting senarated.

expense, and there must be the former directors.

Thanks were voted to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

# PARIS AND ROUEN RAILROAD.

PARIS AND ROUEN RAILROAD.

The first general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held last Thursday week, at the saloon of M. Herts, in the Rue de la Victoire, to deliberate on the modification of the statutes rendered necessary by the changes in the bill which were made by the Chambers. About 250 persons were present, representing 31,000 shares, of the total number of 72,000. The statutes require for the general meetings only the presence of 200 shareholders. M. LAFITTE, in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN read the report of the committee of management, from which it appears that three years will suffice for the termination of the whole line. The proposed modifications were agreed to by the meeting, but it was rerolved that the company should make every effort in their power to get the intervat garanteed by government, and which had been reduced from 4 per cent. to 3 per cent., restored to the former amount, in the event of such a concession being made hereafter to any other company. The amount to be allowed to the committee of management, which, according to the decision of the Council of State, was to be referred to the general meeting, led to a very s'orny discussion. It was contended, that to give to twelve persons a minimum renumeration of 100,000f. ayear, was to burden the company improperly; but, after some observations from the chairmern, as to the heavy duties imposed upon these gentlemen, the proposition was agreed to by a large majority.

repose for each to interest, gaterasteed by government, and which held been predected from give event, restrict to the former amount, the event of sink and the treating of the former amount, the event of sink and the treating of the sink treating to any other constitutions between the control of the contr

NEWCASTLE, SHIELDS, AND SUNDERLAND UNION JOINTSTOCK BANKING COMPANY.

At the half-yearly meeting of this company, held at Newcastle, on the
28th ult., a very satisfactory report was presented by the directors. The
net profits of the half-year, terminating the 30th June, amounted to
14,1084. 11s. 1d., from which a half-yearly dividend, at the rate of 10
per cent. per annum, was declared; the surplus of 68334. 11s. 1d. to be
added to the guarantee fund, which, with interest, would then amount to
28,2004. 13a. 6d. The paid-up capital is 145,5004., and the number of
registered shareholders is 514.

CUMBERLAND UNION BANK.

At the annual meeting of the proprietors of this bank, held at Workington, on Tuesday, the 28th ult., the profits of the past year were stated to be 74511. 18s., and a dividend of 15 per cent, on the paid-up capital was declared. The guarantee fund now amounts to 28,4981. 2s. 5d., and it is expected that, at the next annual meeting, the capital will be increased from 20,0001. to 50,0001., without any further advance from the proprietors, but by simply converting the guarantee fund into capital.

[For remainder of "Public Companies," see page 255.)

## MINING CORRESPONDENCE.

### ENGLISH MINES.

MINING CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLISH MINES.

August 3.—The ground in Hiebena's shaft is still of a favourable character for sinking. The look in the 100 fathom level west of the engine-shaft is much of the same size and quality as last reporte!—slaten locker wide, and worth about Jill, per fathom. In the slatery fathom level, wast of James a series of the many size and quality as last reporte!—slaten locker wide, and worth about Jill, per fathom. In the slatery fathom level, west of Danaiela wine, no look has yet heen these down. In the eighty fathom level, west of Danaiela wine, no look has yet heen these down. In the eighty fathom level, the ground is still favourable for driving. The atopes in the back of this level are still a rich caurae of ore, the look being two feet wide, and worth about 361, per fathom. In the sixty fathom level west of the engine-shaft the look per fathom. In the slater, in the slater, and there inches uside, composed chiefy of spar, with a little anusolic. In this level, east of engine-shaft the look is from two to there feet wide, and worth about 181, per fathom. In the slater, in the bedge, and to respon the slater of the slater shaft was a size of the slater shaft was a size of the slater shaft was a size of the slater shaft on the slater, in the bedge shaft with per fathoms. In the stopes, in the bedge shaft with per fathoms. In the stopes, in the bedge shaft with per fathoms. In the stopes, in the bedge shaft with per fathoms. In the stopes, in the bedge shaft with per fathoms. In the stopes, in the bedge shaft with per fathom and the slater shaft shaft is looking and profit for the mental shaft per fathom. In the slater shaft shaft shaft is looking and profit for the mental shaft per shaft shaf

Angust 1.—Regarding the prospects of the empera generally, we are enem raged to find an impresement is different plees. At Christoe I have an thing particularly new to mention; you will precise we have set the some looks on tribute, and though the hade is not rich we calculate it will give some good piles of ore. At Shanger the look is greatly improved in the last tom of Good Fortone shaft, and we have also a good branch of ore in it twenty fathom level end.

\*\*REDMOOR CONSOUDATED MINING COMPANY.\*\*

Judy 24.—We have just concluded the acting here for August. The engine-she is now such below the thirty fathom level by fathoms. I foot 6 inches. We he nearly two fathoms more, it belog accessary for the advantage of a whim, is which is to be and true feet below the foot; fathom level, as we intend to find, and there, and there feet will also be required for what is termed a foot for its lift. This work (amhing) will take shout three weeks more to complete. At a thirty fathom level, we have driven, cost of significantly, is fathomic a free or copyer looks; a since hat acting day we have interested, we consider, a split of lead looks; it is in a soft fluccan vature, thieldy interespected with the shirth or over, at our setting for september, to lay it open north and coult. The copie is covered to the looks are also and very rich ore, but of the latter, as yet, not enough to save whole the unlittle look of work; it pro-mans excellent shows of ore, and, judging from her persons. It is considered the latter, as yet, not enough to save whole the will the look of work; it pro-mans excellent shows of ore, and, judging from her persons. It is not seen to save the cover we have sain the look of the love work is a finhom of its love. The pro-man excellent shows of ore, and, judging from her persons of the love work as we deline my ask, of the soft my latter, we have driven and strain, we should think we are mer a good free; repeat, as we did in my ask, of the shi utilise, that of the working the back of this level is again se

FOREIGN MINES.

CONSOLIDATED CORRESTING.

The following report of the proceedings, in last we, k's Journal.]

June 3.—I am happy, it giving the present report of these mines, to be able to state, that our lead to the new leading of proprietors on the stat uit, are directed to in our report of the proceedings, in last we, k's Journal.]

June 3.—I am happy, it giving the present report of these mines, to be able to state, that our lead to have a leader of the proceedings, in last we, k's Journal.]

June 3.—I am happy, it giving the present report of these mines, to be able to state, that our lead to have a leader of the proceedings, in last we, k's Journal.]

June 3.—I am happy, it giving the present of 900 mining tons of a good quality of ore. The onice generally are looking well, and there is but little chance at present of our mouthly produces being less than 1800, and they may often assume the high figure if last mouth.

At White Mine the lode is approve a we proceed deeper; it is twelve feet wide in the winte sinking about on the winter shows level, and we have not as yet found its morth wall. We are cutting plat at the twenty-seven fathom level—when floished, shall commence winking the smorp shaft, which is sunk about four fathoms below the said plat. After sinking about one feet more, we shall cut another plat, and commence diving a thirty-two fathom level. The lode in bottom of twenty-two fathom level, for farty fathoman in length, produces gnosi are for more than twelve feet in width. The pumping engine and crushing machi, e ar still being worked by camels, and answer very well.

At Isabelifu the lode in stopes, cast and west of Mahom's shaft, averages about six feet wide. Back stopes also average about six feet wide; at one point it is above nine feet in width, and very rich.

Reynolds' Shaft is make stopes also average about six feet wide; and one point it is above nouth about twelve fathoms level.

Great Mine.—The cease-cut at south of shaft, at the twenty-four fathom level, and in the feet wide, cont

	Dust	d.		Min			RAGI	ing.		Total	nJ.
	Tons.	curt.		Posts.	cwt.		Times.	out.		Tions.	E-91.
Imbellia	4396	P.O.		107.6	14	*****	710				
to boles Miles	224	15		25-8		1849.14		2	*****		1
Creat Mine	2.74	12		58	1.0	*****	163	3.6		4.5	
Christian	196		411.4	- 6		DESCRIPTION		12		241	. 13

ONDON AND GREENWICH RAILWAY.—Notice is hereby ONDON AND GREEN WICH KAILWAY.—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors will be holden at the London Tavern, Bishopagate-street, on Tusaday, the 18th day of august instant, at Twelve for One o'clock precisely, to consider the means of a sing the capital necessary for widening the railway, and for providing station to be exchanged with the London and Croydon Kailway, pursuant to the Act of this session, and to receive the report of the committee to whom the claim of Mr. George Waiter was referred at the last general meeting.

London Terminus, August 6.

J. Y. AKERMAN, Sec.

ONDON AND BLACKWALL RAILWAY COMPANY. Notice is hereby given, that the next HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEET of proprietors will take place on Thursday, the 27th of August, at the London m, Bishopsgate-street, London, at Tweive for One o'clock.

WILLIAM ROUTH, Chairman. J. WARMINGTON, Secretary.

NORTH AND SOUTH WALES BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that the FOURTH YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the professor of the stock of the North and South Wales Bank, will be held at the Clawdon-rooms, South John-street, on Friday, 21st instant, to receive the report of the directors on the business of the year ending 30th June last, and to elect three insectors, wix, one in lieu of the gentleman who goes out by rotation, but is eligible or re-election, one in place of the late Benjamin Thomas, Eaq., and one in place of a director who has resigned.

14verpool, August 6.

THOS. A. CORLETT, General Manager.

DIVIDENDS

CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES OF COBRE ASSO-CIATION.—Notice is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of ONE POUND per share will be paid to the holders of certificates in this company, at the office of the ssociation, 'fl. Austin friare, on and after the leth day of August next, between the hours of Eleven and Three o'clock.

The puoprietors- are requested to leave their certificates at the office, for exami-nation, three clear days before the day of payment.

By order of the court of directors,

26, Austin-friars, July 21.

WILLIAM LECKIE, Secretary.

COPIAPO MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that at the Annual Meeting of Proprietors, held on the 18th ultimo, a DIVIDEND of FIFTEEN SHILLING per share was declared, the same will be payable at the company's office, on Tuesday, the lat September, and following days, between the hours of Twe're and Tirree. The dividend warrants must be left at the office for examination two days previous.

By order of the directors,

FRED. GRELLET, Sec.

M I N I N G C O M PAN Y O F I R E LAN D.

"INDUSTRY—ECONOMY—PERSEVERANCE."

The board of directors of the Mining Company of Ireland hereby give Notice, that a DIVIDEND, at the RATE of TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, upon the company's deposited capital stock, for the half-year ended 31st of May, 1849, will be FAYABILK on and after the 1st of September next, at the company's office, 27, Lower Ormond Quay, Dublin, and at the office of Messre. H. and J. Johnston and Co., Bush-lane, London.—The BOOKS for TRANSFER will be CLORED from the 18th August to the 1st September.

Dublin, August 4.

RICHARD PURDY, Secretary.

ONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK.—The directors hereby give notice, that a DIVIDEND of FIREE PER CENT, upon the paid-up capital of the bank, will be payable on and after the loth of Reptember neat, at the bank, Lottibury, for the half-year ending the 3-th of June, 18te, being at the rate of 6 per cent, per amount. The transfer books will be closed from the 17th of August to the 16th of Reptember.

ST. HILARY COPPER MINING COMPANY.—Notice is

T. HILLARY COPPER MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that at a Special General Meeting held on the 2 th instant, it was resolved. That the shareholders be allowed to PAY UP the two last CALLS till the 10th of August next, after which day all shares on which said calls are not paid will be absolutely FORFEITED.

N.B. Several inducedtal shareholders being of opinion that the Wheel Leeds Mine holds out better prospects than it has hitherto done, have agreed to purchase the same, provided it does not exceed a fixed price, intending in the c se to formasew company, and to allot the shares, in the first instance, to such of the share holders in the 8t. Hilary Mining Company as have paid, or shall pay, on or before the 19th of August, all calls on such shares as have not already been forfeited.

16, Great St. Helen's, July 28.

ST. HILARY COPPER MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that at a Special General Meeting held on the 27th Instant, it was unanimously resolved that the company be DISSOLVED, and that the dispectors be empowered to dispose of the Wheel Leeds Mine, with all the Malerials, by Public Auction, and to wind up the affairs of the company with the least possible delay.

It, Great at Helen's, July 28.

THE AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL LIFE

THE AGRIC ULTURAL AND GENERAL LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

29, NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

Capital #150,000, in 10,000 shares of #75 cach.—Deposit #5 per share.

TRUTTARS.

General the Hon, Bir Alexander Duff, K.C.H.

Major-General Alexander, H.C.S.

James Duff, Esq., M.

The affairs of the company to be under the direction and control of the soard of Mayacansky.

Sir James Broun, of Coulston, Bart.

Wittam Bell, of Prince's-street, Hanover-square, Esq.
Richard Broun, of Wignore-street, Cavendish-square, Esq.
Alexander Gordon, of Fludy: -street, Westminster, Esq.
Heavy Kerr, of Orchard street, Fortman-square, Esq.
Harman Lewis, of Gordon House, M.A.

Join Macdonald, of Norfolk-street, Esq.

Thomas Pemberton, of Cadogan-place, Esq.
George Robinson, of Bone buildings, Lincoin's-inn, Esq.
Thomas Rolph, of St. James's-square, Esq.

With liberty to add to their number.

ADDITIONS.

Robert B. Pollard, of Bone buildings, Lincoin's-inn, Esq.
Charles Hutton Gregory, of Croydon, Esq.

MEDICAL OFFICIANS

George G. Sigmond, M.D., F.B. S., 24, Dover street.

William R. Basham, of Chester-atreet, Groovs nor-place, M.D.

Edward W. Poilard, of Brompton-square, Esq.

London and Con-sty Joint Stock Bank, 21, Lombard-atreet.

Royal Bank of Reotland.

Nothing is more uncertain than the life of a single individual, and the sense of this uncertainty has given rice to the establishment of Life Assurance Companies, their object being to equalise vickesitude, and to render the pecuniary relations of making independent of individual casualty.

The managers have availed themselves of the numerous authentic sources of in-Royallon applicable to the authorit, and casualty.

The managers have availed themselves of the numerous authentic sources of in-Royalish applicable to the minestrees of the numerous and hence of president methal can be offered without compromising the eastery of the institution. The premisms for each particular case to a pesition of the componence of the sarkey of the lowest race of president methal can be offe

the institution. The premiums for each particular case may be associated at the office.

The board of management is composed of shareholders and policy holders, the majority being assurers to the extent of \$\frac{\pi}{\pi}\$ (not each with the institution. The trustees to be nominated by the Metropolitian board, and by the local committees, the majority of the latter is each case to be the holders of policies for the term of life for \$\frac{\pi}{\pi}\$ (not and upwards.

The funds of the company to be reated in the trustees, none of whom are to be shareholders, but all of whom may be policy holders, who are to have a power of intervention in the offairs of the institution for the protection of assurers. No severance to be made of the assurance fund, nor any dividend paid upon the capital stock, until a report, approved by the assistors, shall have been made of the deats, credit, and precise state of the institution, showing the estimated profit, a caultomary reserve to protect against casualities, and the sum applicable to meet the outstanding engagements to the trustees, who are vested with a veto against the payment of an ex-easive divisiond.

the outstanding engagements to the trustees, who are rooted with a reve against the payment of an ex-excive dividend.

No claim upon a policy to be resisted, except upon the authority of a special respect and recommendation of the committee of the district within which the policy was effected, showing a frand upon the company, or some well-grounded objection to an unjust demand.

All claims payable within one month after proof of death.

The per cont. on the sum assured may be received immediately after satisfactory proof of death shall be afforded, whenever the circumstances of the claimant shall render such an accommodation exactful.

No proof of teath shall be afforded, whenever the circumstances of the claimant shall be at all times admitted in the policy.

Frand only to vittate a policy, and all disputes to be settled by arbitration, at the option of the assured.

Publicles assigned, or disty deposited as equitable assured.

Francients to vittate a policy, and all disputes to be settled by amstration, at the option of the assured.

Policies assigned, or duly deposited as equitable securities with creditors, not vitiated by savigete, death by duelling, or the hands of justice.

Policies forced: dry non-payment of precolumn renewable upon satisfactory conflicates of healt is at the payment of the promium in server, with interest there, with a mail has no the fixed by the board.

Frenzies and others to whom it may be inconvenient to appear before the board will be attended by the medical officers of the establishment.

A committee of the miningers and the medical officers attend daily for the dispatch of business at the office, where every practicable facility is given for the completion of processals for assistants, and where every require information relative to the establishment may be obtained.

C. F. KIRKMAN, Eng., Re-bitent Manager.

A reserve of shares has been mode for appropriation in the country, and appose for there, and for the office of Agent to the Institution, in the different to the Kinesions, are requested, soldward to the resident manager, at the offi

CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES OF COBRE ASSO-CIATION.—At a Haif-Yearly General Meeting of the proprietors of this ason, held at the office of the company, No. 26, Austin-friers, this 31st day of
846. RUSSELL ELLICE, Enq. (chairman), in the chair.
advertisement calling the meeting, and the report and financial statement
been read, the following resolutions were then adopted:—
was moved by Mr. Richards, and seconded by Mr. Thomson Hankey, jun.,
and carried unanimously,

and carried unanimously,

That the report now read be received.

Capt. Hine next moved, Mr. Druce seconded, and it was carried unanimously,
That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Michael Mahon (the agent of
he company at \$1. Jago de Cuba), for his continued good management, and for his
unremitting attention to the interests of the company.

That this meeting likewise desires to express its high sense of the meritorious
ronduct of Captain William Reynolds, and of the able and zealous discharge of all
is duties as mining captain, and of the diligence and activity displayed by the subraptains and superintendents under his direction.

The warm and cordial thanks of the proprietors in the directors were then
noved by Mr. Richards, and seconded by Sir Henry W. lock, and carried unsnimountly.—Dated July 31.

AMENTABLE LOSS of ELEVEN LIVES at MOSIYN

COLLIERY.—SUBSCRIPTIONS to relieve the SIX WIDOWS and THIRTY
CHILDREN of the Eleven Colliers who were killed by the recent accidents by
ire Damp at the Mostyn Colliery, and also to relieve FIVE other Colliers who
were severely burst at the same time. The Hon. Edward Mostyn Lloyd Mostyn
251, 1 Messrs. Ryton and Co., Mostyn Colliery, 204. David Pennant, Eag., Downing, 151., Lord Mostyn, Pengwern, 161., the Lady Emma Pennant, Downing, 104.; Henry English, Eag., Editor of the "Mining Journal," and "Mining Review," 51.;
Six Edward Mostyn, Talacre, 51.; Six John Williams, Bodlewyddan, 51; Thomas
Harrison, Eag., Baitheliwyd, 51.; Rev. Thomas Pennant, 51; Thomas Mather,
Eag., 51.; Joshus Walker, Parker and Co., 51.; Messrs. Eyton and Co., Dec Green
Colliers, Filint, 51. Rev. R. Briscoe, Vicar of Whitford, 31.; Funeral Offering,
31.; 1a. 6d.; Peter Parry, Eag. Coroner, Mold, 31. 3a.; Thomas Vickers, Surgeon,
Holyweil, 21. 2a.; Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, 21. Thomas
Machin, Downing, 16.; Thomas Glynne Jones, Mostyn Quay, 16.; John White,
Coast Officer, Mostyn, 16.; John Dawson, Esg., Gronant, 1f.; E. Wyatt, St. Asaph,
16.; J. Wilson, Liverpool, 16.; Mathias Dunn, Esq., Newcastle-on-Tyne, 16.; Robert Parry, Mold, 16.; Mrs. Eyton, Kinsale, 16.; David Jones, Swan Inn, Rhewi,
16.; Thomas Lewis, Eag., Highfield, 16. 4c. 6d.; Rev. F. Lythgoe, 16. 1s.; R. J.
Mostyn, Esq., Cacleoced Hall, 16.; Arthur D. Gardner, Holywell, 16.; S. J. J. Mostyn, Colley, 16.; R. J.
Mostyn, Calleyr, 16. William Catheral, Buckley, 16.; various subscriptions,
26. 14s. 1d.—Total, 1816, 16s. 1d. Upper Loyal Lord Mostyn Lodge of Independent
Odd Pellows, 36. 1s. 6d.
Further subscriptions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Rev.

Briscoe Vicer of Wilkford, near Holywell, 16. Messre, Exton of the Mostyn AMENTABLE LOSS of ELEVEN LIVES at MOSTYN

dd Fellows, 54. 1s. 6d. Further subscriptions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Rev. Briscoe, Vicar of Whitford, near Holywell, by Messrs. Eyton, of the Mostyn olliery; and also at either of the Holywell banks.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.	
MEETINGS.	
Tregolian Mining Company 6, St. Mildred's-court Aug. 8 1.	
Preston and Wyre Railway	
Hibernian Mining Company 6, Austin-friars 12 12.	
Irish Waste Land Improvement Co 57, Old Broad-street 12 12.	
British Rock and Patent Salt Company 6, Great Wischester-street 13 1.	
Hartiepool Dock Company Hartiepool	
London and Greenwich Railway London Tavern 18 12.	
Combmartin and North Devon Mines. On the Mine 19 12.	
Birmingham Water Works Company 17, Paradise street 20 11.	
North and South Wales Bank Clarendon Rooms, Liverpool. 21	
General Steam Navigation Company . 49, Lombard street 25 1.	
National Patent Salt Company 20, King's Arms yard 25 1.	
North Midland Railway Company Commercial buildings, Leeds 26 12.	
London and Blackwall Railway London Tavern 27 12.	
Great Western Railway Mercht. Venturers Hall, Bristol 27 12.	
Eastern Counties Railway London Tavern 27 1.	
London and Brighton Rallway London Tavern 27 1.	
Great Leinster and Munster Railway 62, Moorgate-street 28 1.	
United Hills Mining Company 5, Adam's-court Sept. 3 2.	
CALLS.	

Cinted Inna Atlanta Company .		am account sept. s s.
CALL THE RESERVE AND A STREET OF	CALLS.	
Northern and Eastern Railway .	104	13 St. Mildred's-court. 15 Masterman and Co. 17 London & Westminster Bank.
Cheltenham & Gt. Western R'way North American Colonial Ass'n. West Wheal Jewel Mining Co. City of London Gas Company Equitable Reversionary Society. Porth Caw Iron and Coal Co. General Reversionary Society. Cambrian Iron and Spelter Co. British Colonial Bank and Loan	54	24. As former calls. 31. Smith and Co. 1. London & Westminster Bank. 2. Dorset-street. 15 Coutts and Co. 13. Union Bank of London. 14. Hankey, Fenchurch-street. 21. London Joint-Stock Bank. 26 2, Moorgate-street, London.
	DIVIDEND	

	General Reversionary Society Cambrian Iron and Spelter Co British Colonial Bank and Loan		14 Hankey, Fenchurch-street. 21 London Joint-Stock Bank. 26 2, Moorgate-street, London.
l		DIVIDEND	
	European Gas Company South Caradon Mine National Reversionary Invest. Consd. Copper Mines of Cobre. Mining Company of Ireland Copiapo Mining Company Van Dieman's Land Company Wicklow Copper Mine London an i Westminster Bank British and Colonial Trust Co	121. per sh. 11. per sh. 10 per cent. 15s. per sh. 6s. per sh. 5 per cent. 24 4 per cent.	19, Finsbury circus   Aug.

# WEEKLY RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.

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Total returns for the week ...... #6420 1 9

LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

[Longita of Line, 765 miles.]

Total receipts for passengers, parcels, &c., on this line for the week ending the plot of August, £7650 8s. ed.

Total passengers .. ... 355,476

LONDON AND GREENWICH.

[Longth of Line, 32 miles]

Week ending 6th August. #1207 3s. 9d.

Week ending 6th August. #266 14s. 3d

LATEST CURRENT PRICES OF METALS. LONDON, AUGUST 7, 1840.

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REMARKS.—The iron market is somewhat firmer.—Copper, tin, and lead remainstationary,—Speiter is firm, but dull of sale. In other metals no alteration.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1840.

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Thursd.	30	from	54	te	73	81,46	te	39,41	Monday	3		82		#1	30,12	. 30,10	ŕ
Priday.	. 58		34	**	67	59,67		39,12	Tuesday	4		49			300, 140	36.67	
aturd.	1		44		24	39 13		Stat.	Wednes.	3		34		23	30.04	. 80,43	ė
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Whed S.W. on the high; N. on the first uit.; W. on the let lust.; S.W. on the let, W. on the let, N. on the sit, and N.E. on the leth. On the leth uit. overcost; a little rain reli during the evening—aince generally clear.

Panisher Fall or Marcoss.—We have to remind our readers that Monday next, the leth lust, is about the time for the predicted return of the meteoric plan.

In mecan—perhaps better known by the name of the "November Meteors."

Edmandes

NEW WORK ON THE IRON TRADE. TEW WORKON THE IRON TRADE.

—The Number of the MiNING REVIEW this day published contains as seventh Part of the Paper on the IRON TRADE, by Harry Scrivenor, Eq. discovery work will be completed in Twelve Monthly Parts, and so arranged as to imput separate volume at the end of the year, in addition to which, the Mining Review contains—A Paper on the Manufacture of Whim Ropes from Iron Wire, by Rabert—Produce of the French Mines—Memoir of Mr. John Cockerill (of Serales) by Count Hamal—On the Employment of the Gasses that Issue from Blast Furnaces—On the Use of Turf in Manufactories—The Explosive Force of Hydrogen Gas-Geological Speculations: Origin of Merials—On the Manugement of Keverberatory Furnaces—Sulphur Island in the Archipeisgo—Gilding of Metals by Electro. Chamical Action—Important Discovery of a Field of Coal in Turkey—Mercury—Our Coal Mines and their Capabilities—Geological Curiosity—Produce of Mines in Cornwall for the six months ending 36th June 1sax—Produce of Copper Ores seek at Swanses during the same period—Steam-Engine Duty Tables, &c., for June.

The MINING REVIEW is published at the office, as above, on the lat of each month, price Sixzence.

### THE FUNDS .- SATURDAY MORNING.

Bank Stock, 173‡
3 per Cent. Reduced, 90‡ 1‡ ‡ å
3 per Cent. Consols Annuities, 50‡ å
4 per Cent. Anna, 1818, 93‡
3‡ per Cent. Reduced Anns., 99‡ 160‡ FUNDS.

Belgian Bonds, 5 per Cent., 1923 Brazilian Bonds, 5 per Cent., 793 \$ Chilian Bonds, 65 per Cent., 448 Columbian Bonds, 1824, 6 per Ct., 254 \$ Russian Bonds, 5 per Cent., 114 SHARES.

Bolanos, 35
Brazilian, Imperial, 15 19
British Iron, 524 dis.
Copiape, 10
Eastern Counties Railway, 14 ½ 14
Great Western, 192 3 2 3 4
Ditto New, 57 ½ 7 ½ 64
Hull and Selby, 484 9
London & Brighton, 27 ½ ½ ½ 2
London and Hackwall, 21½ ½ ½ ½ ½
London and Croydon, 12

Long Annuities, 13‡ India S ck, 10‡ per Cent., 232‡ 3 per Cent. Consols for Acet., 90‡ £ Exchequer Bills, 2‡d., 22 24 pm.

Portug. Bonds, New, 5 per Ct., 32; 5 Ditto 3 per Cent., 21; 22 Spanish Bonds, 5 per Cent., 25; 54 Dutch 2; per Cent., 51; 2; Ditto 5 per Cent., 102; 2

Les.

London and Sth. Western, 58 7; 8; 9

Manchester and Leeds, New, 49; 1

Manchester and Birmingham, 20; 1

North Midland, 89 9; 1 59

Ditto New, 45; 1

York and North Midland, 69 70; 1

Commercial Bank of London, 109

London and Westminster, 23; 4; National Provin. England, 36; Union of Australia, 30

Ditto New Shares, 9; 1

Union o London, 5; 1

GOLD AND SILVER. Foreign Gold in Bars (standaru) ...per oz. £3 17 9
Foreign Gold in Coin, Spanish Doubloons .... 0 0 0
20 Franc pieces .... 6 0 0

### NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

raices of Mayals.—We have submitted the communication of Messrs. Williams, Foster, and Co., to the metal broker under whose superintendence our Price list is placed, who states that the price affixed by him to sheet copper (1)th per lb.) is correct—that the article can be purchased for that sum in the market. At the same time we feel it due to state, that having communicated with another metal house, as smelters, the price named by them was the same as that clied by Messrs. Williams, Foster, & Co.—114d. per lb.—while that quoted in our last is 1/d. We notice the circumstance thus prominently, as the assertion of the gentleman who furnishes us with our weekly prices is at variance with two large smelting-houses.

houses.

TALACRY COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—We have since our last had an application from Mr. Adams with reference to our remarks which appeared in the last week's Journal, as regards this company, to which we can only say, that on our information we place every confidence, whether he admits the fact or otherwise. We declare on authority, which may be made evidence in a courf of law, under different circumstances than those which affect or influence us, that there are good grounds for believing, or at least raising the question, that Mr. Adam has not paid the money—that the stone has not been soid—and, in fact, that it is an accommodation bill. If the directors will allow this assertion to be put forward without reply, the opinion of the shareholders and the public may be guessed at. We have more to say on the subject.

Ms. Josh Davis.—We have received a letter from this gentleman in reply to the

have more to say on the shareholders and the public may be guessed at. We have more to say on the subject.

Ms. Joan Davis.—We have received a letter from this gentleman in reply to the letter of "J. B. D." which appeared last week, but as not putting forward any novel feature, and indulging in personalities, we must decline inserting. We know "J. B. D." and have reason to believe that some, if not all, of the assertions made by him are well founded. Mr. Davis must exense us if we decline furnishing the name of our correspondent, as being a course unusual.

LEAD ORES.—In our tabular matter of this week will be found the particulars of the late sale at flint. We are scnable of the jealousy existing on the part of the smelters, as to publicity being given to the "ticketings," and have to thank our correspondent, who, we trust, will continue to transmit the statement from time to time, which will meet with ready insertion in our columns.

The length to which our remarks on the "Tin Trade" has been carried, must plead our excuss for the several subjects of the "Patented Wire Rope"—the "Hydraulic Belt "—the "Polytechnic Institution"—" Holmes's Patent for Improvement in Steam Navigation"—the letter of Captain Moorsoon or "Railways in Ireland," and other papers, standing over—but which, we hope, to be able to notice next week.

Englowed to the content of the standing over—but which, we hope, to be able to notice next week.

Employment of Children in Mines and Quarries.—We had a tions on Lord Ashley's motion in type, which must remain over.

# TO CORRESPONDENTS AND SUBSCRIBERS.

The office of the Mining Journal is removed from Gough-square to 37, New Broad street, City, to which address all advertisements, communications, &c., must, in future, be directed.

# THE MINING JOURNAL, Bailway and Commercial Gagette.

LONDON, AUGUST 8, 1840.

The importance attached to all proceedings having reference to the late measures adopted by the majority of the Tin Mining Interest, and which have been remarked upon in our columns, isduces us to devote some space to a consideration of the course pursued by the managers and adventurers in the "Charlestown Mines," a meeting having been held, pursuant to notice on the 29th ult. In noticing passing events, and offering to our readers such observations as may suggest themselves, when considering the effect which this measure is likely to produce, as well as the injury which may be calculated upon to ensue from a want of unity on the part of those interested in the question, we have alone one object- the interest of the miner. If, therefore, our views be not entertained by all, this we feel assured will be readily admitted, that we are honest in our purpose, and, feeling that we are so, the "Tin Question," as well as the "Sulphur Question," and others which may call for remark, will ever find in us a bold unflinching advocate.

The position taken by the miner is viewed, as we well know, and as indeed is naturally to be expected, by the smelter, as an inroad on a system which has been prejudicial to the mining interest, while it has benefitted the smelter, who with a want of honesty and foresight has sacrificed the former. We have oft had occasion to observe, that if the principles of a man be not honest in themselves, it is a question with him whether it be not policy to be honest. We do not imply a want of honesty to the smelters generally, in any other way than as having reference to business we do not charge them with acts of dishonesty, direct or individually, but with reference alone to that system which has proved so injurious to the miner.

The instance before us is one which naturally presents and carries with it obstacles which, to those associated with mining pursuits, are self-evident. We here find that four-fifths of the tin miners of the county of Cornwall, whether as adventurers, agents, or others, have determined on throwing off an incubus to which they have been subjected—to release themselves from a thraidom which has been so injurious, and for once to evince a spirit of independent what what have I pursu ster o the qu

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endence. This spirit is so novel in itself, as regards Cornwall, that we can hardly express surprise that the smelter should have doubted the earnestness of the parties with whom this desirable change emanated, while its success naturally leads him to consider what may result therefrom. If it be admitted that the tinners have rendered themselves independent by the course they have pursued, and that they have thus crushed the hydra-headed monster of monopoly and combination, then we can well imagine that the question will arise-Will not this system, if found beneficial to the tinner's advance and progress, be the means of inducing the copper miner to follow the example set him? It is only natural that the smelter should put this question to himself, while he may feel assured that it is one which has not been lost sight of by the

RADE

contains the Lagrangian of Sering, st Furnaces, ogen Gas-verberatory verberatory of Mines in Ores set for June.

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copper miner.

The success of the new measure must, and will be, a death blow to the smelter-it will teach the smelting interest a practical lesson, not easily to be eradicated from their memory, and will be viewed as the precursor of other measures emanating from the miner and capitalist, which will extend itself to the copper trade. Heretofore the produce of our mines, whether tin or copper, has passed through three hands (nominally) ere it came to the manufacturer-the miner, the smelter, and the merchant-the two latter interests were combined, the smelter became the merchant, and, by his mercantile speculations and business, controlled the market for ore, and fixed the price at which the miner should sell his produce-thus placing the latter in the hands of the smelter. A change, however, has "come o'er the scene;" the miner, reflecting on the position in which he is placed, and looking back upon the ruinous consequences attendant on the system hitherto practised by the combination of the smelter with the merchant (in one and the same person), has wisely determined on being his own smelter, and thus to amalgamate the operations of the miner with the business of the smelter, leaving to the merchant to carry on his mercantile pursuits with all the ability he may possess, but determined not to furnish the article in which the merchant deals without a fair price being given to the producer.

Such is the present state of things; and the correctness of the view entertained by the miner may be thus plainly put. Suppose, for a moment, that, in the case of the manufacture of iron, the miner raising the ore should render it to the smelter, who, instead of charging him a certain price per ton for smelting the ore, and rendering it marketable, or be immediately interested in the double capacity alluded to, should also combine with his occupation of smelter that of merchant; and, therefore, having produced his pig-iron, should then go into the market to sell the material so produced. What, then, would be the result? the rivalry between the smelto-mercantile body might lead (as has been the case with tin) to ruinous prices; and here we would observe, that where the miner and smelter is associated in the one instance, there is no reason why they should not be in co-operation in the other, instead of leaving to the merchant and smelter the means of precluding the miner from obtaining a fair return for his labour and capital employed. The reckless conduct observed by the unnatural junction, as has been too plainly exemplified, proves that the miner must protect himself. At the ticketing, or sale of black tin -the price is cut down-the miner is compelled to sell, and possesses not the advantage of putting an upset price, or withdrawing his parcel, after it shall have come before the meeting.

We have referred to the case of iron manufacture, as one pa rallel with that of the tin trade, and which we cannot but consider as fully illustrative of the position we assume. We will suppose the miner in getting his ironstone, or ore, to be similarly placed to the tin miner-that is, not working on his own account as a smelter, but merely raising the raw ore—what, we ask, would in such case be the state of our iron trade? If we disconnect the miner from the smelter, and that we combine the smelter (or iron master) with the iron merchant, we should find that an outcry would be raised on the part of the operative miner, that the price paid for the ore was not remunerative, this would be a natural con sequence; and such it is practically proved is the conclusion at which the tin miner has arrived—having well weighed the position in which he is placed, by the smelter sacrificing him to the merchant-the two offices being held by one individual.

We deem the subject to be one of too much importance to be treated upon in a single article, and more especially when we re-flect upon the proceedings at the meeting of the adventurers in the "Charlestown Mines" having terminated in the decision that they would be no parties to the new measure; this will be found treated upon in another part of our Journal, while we cannot allow a matter so important and rife with interest to escape our especial attention. It is satisfactory at least to know that seven-tenths of the tin mines (as to produce) have adopted the arrangements entered into, and that the voice of miners and adventurers is almost universal-that a few (for it will be observed only two or three individuals with proxies in their pockets carried the resolution referred to in another column) should oppose the measure, can only be ascribed to want of judgment or want of honesty.

We must refer to the article on the tin trade for such other observations as we feel called upon to make, and which will, we feel assured, be read with considerable interest. We have taken some eare to acquire information, and trust that while the detail will be found correct, we shall at least have performed our duty, and fulfilled the office we have assumed to ourselves—that of being the miners' friend and advocate.

# LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBORNE, AUGUST 6.—Average standard, 1131. 3s.—Average produce, 7.—Quantity of fine copper, 188 tons 10 cest.—Amount of sale, 13,9411. 4s. 6.—Average standard of last sale, 1091. 8s.—Produce, 8.—Process of Shares in Liverpool.—Eastern Counties Railway, 141. 12s. 6d.; Great Western, new, 561. 10s.; London and Birmingham, 1811.; London and South-Western, 581. Manchester and Leads, balf. shares, 401. 15s.; Midland Counties, 894. 10s.; North Midland, 871.; Paris and Rosen, 21. 8s. 94.—Liverpool Banking Company, 81. 10s.—Gore's Liverpool Absorbier. re's Liverpool Advertiser.

PRICES OF SHARKS IN BIRMINGHAM.—National Provincial Bank, 354, 18s.—London and Braningham Rulway, 1774.; Grand Juncties, 2534.; Great Western, 1634.; London and South-Western, 584.; London and Bri, hten, 284.—Midland Counties Herald.

THE TIN TRADE.

THE TIN TRADE.

We have, in another part of our Journal, adverted to the measures lately adopted by the mining interest, with the view of protecting themselves, in the arrangement entered into with the houses of Fermin de Tastet, and Co., and Vigurs, Batten, James, and Co., for the smelting and sale of the tin, and it is with regret we feel called upon to make any observation which may reflect upon gentlemen connected with the mining interest, or to enter into those details which are better understood, and which should be, indeed, confined to those immediately interested. We will, however, at once proceed to the matter at issue.

A meeting of the proprietors in the Charlestown Mines was held on the 29th ult., at which the following resolutions were submitted:

Moved by Mr. Vigers, and seconded by Mr. T. Melhuish,
I. That inasmuch as the general measure adopted by so large a proportion of the tin mining interest of the county shows a very strong opinion in favour of it, and the concurrence of the adventurers in the Charlestown Mines, from the large quantity of tin raised by them, is necessary to give it a fair trial, it is agreed that the tin of those mines he sent to the two companies of Vigurs and Co. and De Tastet and Co., on the same terms, and under the same regulations, as the other mines, for the ensuing six months.

Moved by Mr. Morcom, and seconded by Captain Barratt,
2. That a committee of the undermentioned gentlemen be appointed for the purpose of endeavouring to treat with Mesars. Vigurs, Batten, James, and Co., and De Tastet and Co., for the produce of these mines for the next six or twelve months, as they may think most advisable.

Moved by Mr. Richard Taylor, and seconded by Mr. Richard Harvey,
3. That it is the opinion of this meeting that no sufficient reason has been shown by the deputation from the committee of the mines to induce the adventurers in these mines to depart from their practice of selling black tin by public competition, and that the managers be directed to make all future sales

these mines to depart from their practice of selling black tin by public competition, and that the managers be directed to make all fature sales by public ticketions, or by receiving tenders for it from all smelters, as may seem to them most expedient. The several resolutions having been submitted to the meeting, it is with regret we have to announce that the third resolution, as moved by Mr. Richard Taylor, and seconded by Mr. Richard Harvey, was passed—the moverand seconder, with the chairman, being the only supporters; and here we may remark, that Capt. Barratt who seconded one of the resolutions, holds one-twelfth of the mine, while Mr. R. Taylor, who moved the adverse resolution, and which was carried, holds no direct interest.

It may be said, as was observed by an adventurer in our presence a day or two past, if the newly-adopted plan be of advantage to the miner, how is it that Mr. Taylor does not at once accord with the views generally entertained? while, at a meeting held to consider these points, the good sense and practical knowledge of those present would, it might be naturally expected, at once determine the best course—our answer was simple, and thus we give it to our resders. Mr. Rundle was in the chair; Mr. Richard Taylor (son of Mr. John Taylor) and Mr. Richard Harvey (the smelter), one of the firm of Messrs. Williams, Harvey, and Co., were present on the occasion; these taree gentlemen were the only parties who opposed the measure, and how did they do so?—not by argument, but by proxy, and no argument admitted, whereby conviction might arise, then it were as well that no meeting had taken place, the result of which was previously well known to those gentlemen, having a majority of votes in their pockets, although they might be in no way directly interested—the holders of the shares so represented by them being (as we believe) in total ignorance of the merits of the question which it was proposed to discuss.

A question so important, not only with reference to the tin mines of

discuss.

A question so important, not only with reference to the tin mines of this country, but also as regards the relative position of the miner and smelter, has never before come under our notice, and therefore is it that we devote space and attention to the subject, trusting, as we do, that our readers will narrowly watch, not only us in the course we pursue, but that which elicits our observations—the conduct of the smelters, and the effect which it has on the mining interest. We will now endeavour to "track" the proceedings of the parties who oppose the measure, and put forward some figures, from which those interested may draw their own conclusions.

Wheal Vor-say....

523 , 

establishments, as smelting houses, being in operation, the whole quantity of tin raised being, as shown above—say 375,0001., or, if divided, 37.5001. to each smelting establishment per annum; and if, as smelters, they derive 8 per cent., or 30001. on the capital employed, the cost of their establishment cannot be estimated at less than 10001. a-year. Now, if we take ten establishments at this rate, it is manifest that 10,0002. a-year is recorded in asymmetries the smelting establishments measurement. expended in supporting the smelting establishments, whereas, by the miners themselves confining the production to three or four houses, at a cost not exceeding 4000l. or 5000l. a-year, a considerable saving will be effected.

37,5001. per annum, as additional profit to the miner; or, in fact, to the Charlestown Mines something like 10,0001. to 12,0001. a-year, and this we find rejected for reasons far beyond our comprehension.

If we take into consideration the present state of the trade, and the consequences which may be expected to arise from the general adoption of the new measure, we must first determine the stock on hand held by the smelters, which is represented as being 14,000 to 16,000 blocks. This, however, we think, is an exaggerated statement, and, judging from whom it proceeds, we have no hesitation in saying that 30 to 40 per cent. discount may be allowed, and that the real quantity amounts to from 8000 to 10,000 blocks, or something more than a six months' supply for the home and foreign trade. We need hardly say, if the miners be only true to themselves—if that they were united "one and all "—they would soon starve out the smelting body, and, by rendering their ores into a merchantable state, by the means acquired by the measure to which we have so oft adverted, would realise those prices and profits which they have been deprived of by the system resorted to by the smelter.

That there may be "no mistake" as to the conduct pursued by the smelters, and to which we regret to find Mr. R. Taylor should lend himself, we may here give an instance, which we are authorised in doing by the parties directly interested. At a meeting held on the 21st ult., at the Charlestown Mines, it appears that the highest tender, or bidding, was by the Truro house (Fermin de Tastet and Co.), and the chairman accordingly announced the offer as being the highest, and awarded to that house the parcel at the price named in the offer. As the purchase, on the part of the Truro house, would necessarily affect the independent smelters, in depriving them of the ammunition for carrying on the warfare, a ruse de guerre was resorted to by a gentleman whose genius and abilities render him a fit engineer to carry a cosp, so important to the allied forces.

a ruse de guerre was resorted to by a gentleman whose genius and abilities render him a fit engineer to carry a cosp, so important to the allied forces.

Mr. Thomas Bolitho accordingly raised the question—whether the tender could be accepted, as the allowance for carriage was not stated on the ticket? and insisted upon having the tin at the offer made by their house. This question, raised so ingeniously by the talented gentleman, caused some discussion, in the course of which Captains Barratt and Morcom offered to guarantee the carriage, they having, in fifty other instances, received and accepted tickets, or offers, wherein the carriage was not noticed, it being always understood that the carriage is ear the price offered. The result, however, showed that Mr. Bolitho, jun., in raising the question, knew well his ground—Mr. Richard Taylor, who was the chairman, determining in his favour, and adjudging the tin to the house represented by that gentleman. Here we think is manifest evidence of favour and affection, if not of collusion, by which the adventurers in the mine suffer—and that such collusion was admitted, will be gathered from the result which followed. A direct charge having been made by Mr.-W. R. Vigers of collusion having been practised between Mr. T. Bolitional Mr. R. Taylor in the transaction, it was agreed upon, on the part of the latter, that the same quantity and quality, and, at the same price, should be endered out of the first produce from the Charlestown Mines in the present month to the Truro house, thus admitting the impropriety (or term it what you will) of the decision previously arrived at, and which arrangement was assented to by the parties present. But in what position is the miner, the tributer, and adventurer, placed by this arrangement? Why, the object of Mr. Bolitho being defeated to a certain extent, Mr. R. Taylor agrees that the Truro house shall, at an after period, receive an equal part and the circing into other points which present themselves to our notice. Our intention was

# ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

# MINES OF IRELAND-VALUE OF REPORTS.

MINES OF IRELAND—VALUE OF REPORTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Str.,—I have read Mr. Weaver's letter, inserted in your last Journal, with some autonishment, because he seems prepared to justify his opinions and advice respecting those mines with which he has been connected in Ireland, and wishes, evidently, to throw doubt upon the copper works now being carried on on Mr. Croker's estate, and thus adding to the injury already inflicted on Ireland by a continuation of that description of reports which has tended so much to discourage the capitalist from mining enterprise in Ireland. I shall demonstrate that Mr. Weaver has done as much as was in his power to retard mining operations in Ireland, and shall commence by referring you to his laborious report, published in the "Transactions of the Geological Society," in which he says, in speaking of the Cronebane and Tigrony Mines, which were under the management of himself and Mr. Mills, that no expectations of any continued profitable workings or results could be anticipated—the particulars I will send you on my return to town.

These mines, it may be observed, paid large dividends previous to Mr. Weaver having anything to do with them; but, in consequence of the report thus made, these mines were abandoned, and remained untouched up to 1821, when they were undertaken by Mr. Johnson, and have since that time produced nearly 300,000l. worth of ore I and are now being worked by the Messrs. Williams', of Truro, with success. I do not question Mr. Weaver's abilities as an able verifer on geological or mineralogical subjects, but I'll show that everything he touched practically failed in his hands, and wherever undertaken by others prospered after him—so much so, that a failure by him has become a sort of recommendation. These two instances, of Cronebane and Tigrony, are not more palpable than Lackamore, and several others. Next week, if in town, you shall hear again from me, relative to Mr. Weaver and his reports.

[We have been favoured with a call from Mr. W

# LLANELLY HAILWAY.

SIR,-In the Mining Journal, of the 4th inst., I addressed some 6 servations to you, interrogatively, as to the ownership of certain steam-boats on the river Thames; the object of which was to elicit information as to the cause of the Anthrocite being kept so much in the back ground

to the cause of the Anthrocife being kept so much in the back ground by those whose duty (to us) it was, and is, to spread as widely as possible a knowledge of the best means of using anthracite for marine steam. I had previously observed accounts of the power and efficiency of this beat as long since as the month of November last; and, upon the 6th olt., I farther observed a certificate of Messrs. Combigham and Gibes, stating that an economy of about 20s. in 60s. daily a proved in this best over the coke boat, also employed by the same party on the assessation. Subsequent to this, I have instituted other inquiries, and find that, despite the difficulty that has been experienced in accuring a supply of the true fuel, and other tricks not to be meastioned here, that the Anthrocife here, countrieless, established when a character for economy and There is another position which we may here assume, as touching on figures—that of the loss sustained by the tin miner from the depressed state of the loss sustained by the tin miner from the depressed state of the tin market, which is slone attributable to the smelter, as there can be no reason why the price of tin should not be 51. to 101. per ton higher, protected as the manufacturer is by the import of foreign tin.

Let us, then, consider the effect which a rise of 81. or 101. per ton on tin (which, but for the combination of the miner, smelter, and merchant, as evinced in the instance of the Charlestown Mines, already adverted to, would be the case) would have on our mines. Returning to the figures already given of an annual production of 375,0000., we shall that an advance of 101. per ton would be equal to a return of the charlestown of this fuel, after the above additional Railway, their non-adoption of this fuel, after the above additional to this, I have instituted other inquiries, and find that, despite the difficulty that has been experienced in annuring a supply of the treatment to this, I have instituted other inquiries, and find that, despite the difficulty that has been experienced in annuring a supply of the true factor (such and other tricks not to be mentioned here, that the Another of the true factor (such and other tricks not to be mentioned in the whole of the reach as nevertheless, nevertheless, and find that, despite the difficulty that has been experienced that, despite the difficulty that has been exp

tional proof of its auvantages, places the housests of their reports in a very questionable position, as regards the shireholders, who have hitherto placed every confidence in them.

placed every confidence in them.

I am quite surprised that the committee does not think us entitled to information on this point; and it is extraordinary, to say the least of it, that some one of the body has not responded to your call for explanation. Our hopes have been encouraged by reports of the valuable character of this fuel, for various purposes to which it had never been applied, avowedly from the want of an adequate supply which our railway was to afford; and now that our money is paid—the line open—and locomotives employed, we naturally desire to know why those who have made these statements, on which we as relied, are not the first to come a good plan. nts, on which we so relied, are not the first to copy a good plan y stone coal for marine purposes? and why they are not the first country to show a method for using it in locomotives?—possess ing, as they do, every means for accuring a perfect adaptation, viz.—
engines for the necessary alterations—a road to practice on—leisure for
prosecuting the trial—and knowledge at their disposal to direct it. I call upon the committee to answer me these questions. Had this latter means alone of excluding the use of anthracite been adopted twelve months ago, the Cwm Amman, the Gorsy Garnant, and other great collecties, about which we have had so much encouraging information, as waiting the mrival of the ralway, would, doubtless, have ridded themselves ere this of a stock which must have been accumulating for the last year or and thus have given traffic for the past half-year, and have revived

Two, and thus have given trains to the past non-year, and have revived our drooping spirits by something beyond a solitary 1 per cent.

I conclude, Mr. Editor, by repeating, though, possibly, not for the last time, that it is unfeir to the great body of shareholders for those members of the committee who have it in their power to extend the convention of achievity in many steam, but to do so, and that it is sumption of anthracite in marine steam, not to do so; and that it is a der of all hope for locomotive consumption to find that engines been sent down to the line to work into the stone coal district with

ninous fuel.

ne other matters connected with the business of this milway, which I shall employ my first lessure in investigating, and which, with your permission, shall form the subject of another letter.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A SHABEHOLDER.

Our correspondent should remember that, however desirable it may be for himself and other shareholders that certain measures should be adopted, it is too much to expect they should be carried out at the expense and risk of any portion of the body, who, however they may be interested in steam anyigntion, are not the sole parties whose capital is invested, or whose

risk of any portion to steam savigation, are not the sole parties who steam savigation, are not the sole parties who wiews are to be entertained.]

TRETOIL MINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINISO JOURNAL.

Sin,—As, through the medium of your excellent Journal, many explanations have taken place, to the satisfaction of adventurers in mines who reside in London, it is possible that some one of your numerous correspondents will favour us with a little light on the management of the Tretoil Mine. The produce of ore from this small mine has been more than we could expect—for the last six months an average of 1000L per than we could expect—for the last six months an average of 1000L per than we could expect—for the last six months an average of 1000L per than we could expect—for the last six months an average of 1000L per than we could expect—for the last six months an average of 1000L per than we could expect—for the last six months an average of 1000L per than we could expect—for the last six months an average of 1000L per than we could expect—for the last six months an average of 1000L per than we could expect—for the last six months an average of 1000L per than we could expect—for the last six months an average of 1000L per than we could expect—for the last six months an average of 1000L per than we could expect—for the last six months and average of 1000L per than we could expect the form of t Tretoil Mine. The produce of ore from this small mine has been more than we could expect—for the last six months an average of 10001. per month; this, upon a liberal allowance for working—say 2001. per month—will leave a net profit of 8001. monthly. Now, Sir, allow me to ask what has become of the money? If any shareholder asks to see the accounts, they are not to be seen—the secretary has not seen them, for he, unfortunately, cannot see. Again, report says there have been heavy law expenses—that the principal director has expended a large sum to rid himself of a partner in the mine, in which he has not as yet aucceeded—and some say never will. But, Sir, are the company's pockets to be drained to pay a director's law expenses, or the proceeds to be spent in law without it being known? It is also thought that a great deal of peculation has been carried on by persons employed on an I about the mine, and that the directors have been informed of it, and with the names of the delinquents; if so, I trust it will be made public, or some of the shareholders may, in if so, I trust it will be made public, or some of the shareholders may, in their own opinion, fancy the directors implicated. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
Fenchurch-street, August 4.

[We rather think that "An Old Shareholder" is a notice in mining, or he
would not assume, with a return of ores of 1000l. a-mouth, that 200l. was a
"liberal allowance for working;" and we doubt, our refrence to the accounts,
whether a monthly profit of 800l., or one-fourth that amount, can be shown.
The refusal to exhibit the accounts (if fact) reflects great discredit on the directors, and would, we think, justify any shareholder in enforcing the right
of inspecting them. We regret our correspondent should have descended to
remark, however playfully, on the sad visitation to which the secretary is
subjected. With reference to the other points, we leave them to be explained by those better informed than ourselves.]

# THE EFFECT OF FOREIGN ORES ON HOME PRODUCE.

A series of letters are now in course of publication in the West Briton. from an anonymous correspondent, of which the following form a partification as an answer to the valuable communication of Mr. Treffy, which appeared in our Journal on the 11th ult. We shall give insertion to the remaining letters on the earliest opportunity—reserving our comments until the whole shall be before our readers. The letters themselves are well worthy of attentive perusal, as not only embracing much statistical information, but evidently emanating from a party well informed on the subject, however opposed may be his views to those of our correspondent:

Sin,—I wish Mr. Treffry could be prevailed upon not to make use of the mercantfle question of the import of foreign copper area for election-ceiling purposes in the eastern division; one might then hope to approach the discussion of it in that candid spirit likely to elicit truth. It is really a matter cussion of it in that candid spirit likely to elicit truth. It is really a matter of deep interest to the county, and a decision on it is not to be arrived at by home assertion or vague decisanation, but must be come to from a consideration of positive data, which, fortunately, we have within our reach. However, I mix not in party squabbles, and I leave it to some one better quadified to reply to Mr. Treffey's insimuations of unfair play to his still boar requisition. Two years ago, I was induced by Mr. Treffey's mis-statements, or in a takes, to discuss this question; neither he, nor any of his party, then at tempted to reply to me, or to support their gross exaggerations; as I left the subject, so I find it. I am prepared to maintain all the views I then took, and even to verify all the predictions I then made.

I agree with Mr. Treffey that the prospects of the mining population of Corawall are a subject of much uncasiness, allaugh not from the effects of the import of foreign oves, or any depression of the standard to be appress.

Corawall are a subject of much uncasiness, although not from the effects of the import of foreign ores, or any depression of the standard to be apprehended therefrom. I fear that several of the great Corolish mines, like Mr. Treffey's Fuwey Consols, have seen their best days, that their increased a penases, now that they are becoming old and deep, have been seet by drawing on the reserves of ore, and not from any reserved fund, his by out of the large profits of prosperous days. In fact, too many of them have been worked on the principle of making profits as largely and as quickly as possible. There is no provision for a permanency. It appears almost but yesterday slace Old Crimis, East Crimis, Pembruke, Wheal Squire, Wheal Charlotte, and a host of other mines, were in bonanza.

Something must be vicious in the system that leads so rapidly to the aban-

Pesterday since Old Criunis, East Crinnia, Pembruke, Wheal Squire, Wheal Charbutte, and a host of other mines, were in bonanza.

Something must be vicious in the system that leads so rapidly to the aboat donment of mines, on almost the first reverses, which paid such enursous profits. The false principle is, the division of all the profits.

The anxious and important questions arises—Is Cornwall fikely to supply, on the principle now pursued, of getting out the profits as soon as passable, a succession of rich mines, with sufficient rapidity, to afford profitable compleyment to its dense and increasing mining population? I mill yield nothing to Mr. Trefity in anxiety for the wellare of the working miner, yet I cannot conceive a greater curse for Conwall than a few years of appearant mining propulation of property, on the false foundation of high prices, to be followed by a depression, pethaps more permanent. Certainly, the adming population of Commant requires not to be increased in any accelerated ratio; the only way is which the e-winty can be permanent. Certainly, the salaring population of Commant requires not to be increased in any accelerated ratio; the only way is which the e-winty can be permanent. Certainly, the salaring population of Commant requires not to be increased in any accelerated ratio; the only way is which new, if the not make a production of Boatlean and Vatt's engines to the numbering of our mines, and the great practical economy subsequently increased therein by the Cornish engineers, gave a great extension to usining, which new, I fear, has found its limit. But, there is no itemit to the increase of the population—that questionable file the increase of an abasistrace, and has done so, particularly in Cornish. The rate of wages in our mines will had been reduction, unless your feed the miner chapper, by repealing, the Cornish and the interitigency of our miners at home, they do not set the well away from Cornwall. From the fashested situation of the county, and the interior concept, by r ated situation of the county, and the infrequency of rest of Rogland, the Cornish miner has taken bittle ad other work-larly qualified by as been point of magnan, the Corntin many natural range, for which he is per it works required in the formation of railways, for which he is per-nifiled by previous habits, and for which a very high rate of non-t poid. A large body of miners might have found profitable coupl the railroads, which would have been a great relief to Cornwall. districts of South Walts, also, there has been a great want of

minor, and the rate of wages has been doubte that of Cornwail; but, although Cornish-agents, and Cornish engineess, are to be found in every mining district of Great Britail, and Ire and, the working miner does not fix himself abroad. No doubt the greater the mental resources arising from education and information, the better the mind is able to bear up and support itself, when severed from local associations, and hence it is that the working miner seems rather to prefer half starving at home, to bettering his co-di is a stroad. I am aware that bodies of misers have goose to Ireiand, and also to for-ign countries; but they have not settled away from Cornwail, and have spe dily returned.

The danger, then, that I apprehend to Cornwall, is that our mines will not increase co-extensively with our population. I think I perceive, on considering the returns for the last ten years, that the produce of our copper mines has reached its maximum. Unless some great simplification of the process of anwatering our mines be discovered (and I have great hopes that we are on the eve of kl), it is useless to hope that many of the present old drep mines can escape the fate of Dolcoath, Wheal Unity, and Wheal Towan, much less that any of them which are full of water with us set to work again. From the way in which all the backs are exhausted of ore before the pumps are drawn up, the re-working of such mines has proved a ruinous undertaking. Experience has proved in Wheal Alfied, Wheal Towan, and elsewhere, that at any rate the old mes knew when to stop a mine. The successof the Consolidated Mines can scarcely be deemed an exception, as the peculiar circumstances of the stoppage of these mines were well known in Gischang.

I will return to this subject in another communication, when I will give a

of the Consolidated Mines can scarcely be deemed an exception, as the peculiar circumstances of the stoppage of these mines were well known in Givennap.

I will return to this subject in another communication, when I will give a history of the Fowey Mines, as a fit exemplification of the Cornish system of exhausting a rich mine. I shall then show, that the enormous profits divided by Mr. Treffry and his co-adventurers, have been realised on a standard of 1054, 8s., being the exact average of all the ores sold from the first workings; in 1923, to the 30th of June, 1840, whilst the average standard for the Fowey orts in 1838-39-40 was above 1064. For 1840, the average standard of the Fowey ores was 1044, 5s., being only 1 per cent, below what aid the ores have fetched show the working of the mines. In fact, I shall show that Mr. Tre ffry's profits have ceased, not because the standard is lower than formerly, but because the excessive produce has comparatively exhausted his mines.

Copper ones were allowed to be imported from foreign countries for saretting in the 7th and 6th of George 4th. The import was very small for some years, the quantity introduced in 1820 being only 1053 tons of ore. As a comparison of the state of the copper mines before ann since this alteration in the law, let us take the two decembers periods, ending with 1830 and 1840, as made up by Provis, to the 30th of June in each year.

Tons.	Tons.	Money.	Produce:	Stan	dard:
1931 94,003		6 599.642	844	6111	3
1822 104,522	9,140	663,084	84	164	0
1823 95,751	7,927	608,033	84	109	18
1824 99,700	7,893	587,178	74	110	2
1825 107,450	8,226	726,353	74	124	4
1826 117,311	9,026	768,979	74	123	3
1827 196,710	10,311	745,178	ba	106	1
1828 130,366	9,921	786,174	74	119	7
1829 124,502	9,656	717,334	74	110	15
1830 133,904	10,748	773,846	8	106	5
10 years 1,134,219	90,548 £	6,965,795	£1	.117	18
Average 113,421		696,579	****	111	
1831 144,402	12,043	£806,090	84	00 3	18
1832 137,357	11,947	825,612	80	160	14
1833 138,300	11,191	858,708	84	110	14
1834 143,296	11,225	867,902	74	114	4
1835 150,617	12,269	893,402	b	106	11
1836 140,981	11,646	957,752	84	115	10
1837 140,753	10,832	908,613	74	119	12
1838 145,688	11,527	857,779	74	109	3
1839 159,214	12,468	932,090	74	109	17
1840 147,049	11,056	792,750	74	108-	5
10 years 1,447.667	116,204 £8	720,618	41	.004	8
Average 144,765			****	109	
				-	

Incr. per ann. 31,344 .... 2,566 .... 175,490

What will Mr. Treffey say to this statement? The produce of the copper mines of Cornwall has increased 28 per cent. in ten years, during which foreign ores have been admitted, whilst the average standard has only failen 2 per cent. Does he expect an advancing price against an increasing produce with so small a depression of price; for, not only has Co-owall increased, but Ireland, Wales, and Devonshire, have done the same. If we look at the prices of iron, lead, or spetter, we shall find a very different result. But it is not only in the aggregate that this comparison interesting. Let us look at the uniform effect on the standard of sudden flactuations in the produce of the copper mines, whilst agradual increase is met by an enlargement of the copper market. In 1831, the produce of copper increased from 10,748 tons to 12,043 tons, and the standard dropped from 106f. to 100f. In 1835, the produce of copper again reached 1,269 tons, but the standard maintaines itself at 109f.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
July 20, 1840. lacr. per ann. 31,344 .... 2,566 .... 175,490

[Our notice which precedes the above letters renders any remark on present occasion unnecessity].

The following letter, which appeared in the last Number of the West of England Conservative, will be found to bear upon the question, and further show that some "impediments" exist, which require explanation:—

The following leaver, and a problem of the property of England Conservative, will be found to bear upon the question, and forther show that some "impediments" exist, which require explanation:—

Sin,—About two months ago I called the attention of a very large meeting of the adventurers in Tresavean mine to the state of the copper trade, and presumed to advise those who were is flottly more interested in the subject han I am, on the course to be adopted, in order to avert the impending calamity which the influx of foreign copper ore seemed gradually to be inflicting on the staple and all important times of the county of Cornwall.

There appeared to be but one upinion at the meeting, and a consmittee was immediately appointed to consider my suggestions; and it was agreed we should need the following Thursday (the ticketing day), at Truro, where I pur, usely (and at great personal beconvenience) attended, and submitted a sketch of a requisition to the sheriff to call a public meeting of the proprietors of lands, and adventurers in mines, in the county, which the committee adopted, and a considerable number of names of highly influential gentlement were instantly attached to it; and it was agreed the consultates should i.dividually seek for additional names; that when a sofficient number were the tained, the chairman (Mr. Plomer, of Heiston) should for ward it to the chair man; my avocations having called me from the county, I was mable to take a more active part in this momentous questions. I naturally looked at every Cornish paper, in the hope of finding any notice for some weeks, I wrote to the chairman to ask the cause of delay. In reply I was given to understand there were some impediments I that of what nature (or from what cause it arose) I could not quite comprehend. From that day to this I have not ventured to interfere, leving that, although I have poid many thou amont in mine adventures in the county within the final twee months, it might be deemed presumption in me to move further in the matter, whist h

been called to the subject.

On my return from the north, after a long absence, yesterd-y I accidentally saw in your paper of the 22d inst. a very sensible, and (coming from such a quarter) must important letter from Mr. Triffy, or Pace House, It is that to my left. I think, that the explanation constituted in this letter should is the to my eff. I think, that the explanation continued in this letter shows be given, and that part of Mr. The ff 's better, is which he says "I um at least to know what could have legitimately support a equisition to the size of "should be answered; and I am impelied and embeddened agains to up the continue of the marking classes, the indefatigable labourer, to follow up this matter with corrections. I enter their attention to Mr. Treffry's incontributed this statements, and appairing the labourer to the least of the make of the tent of the make of the least of t defatigable labourer, in follow up this matter with carmesianas. I entreat their attention to Mr. Treffry's inconstructible statements, and appailing truths, for the sake of the team of thousands of a time, who even now are gaining a bare pittance, and that ion, not from the produce of the mines, in which they are staving, but out of the pockets of the adventurers, who groevally do not receive 3 per cent, for their money, and wan numbers have been ruined. The claims of the adventurer to a protecting doty on the encounts increasing importation of foreign copper, are so obvious, that it had been submitted to Government when I first an grated it (when they, with omessaid discretion and homesty, refused to take off, or after the protecting duty on the importation of foreign corn, and were about to loff et on us, which they have since done, additional taxes) I ask, upon what pretrues could they refuse it without the most manifest important? No, they would have been table to the supporters, the Cornish members, you must put our worthy, by all and brave Cornish miner, on a par with the agricultural labs urer—in doing ad brave Chrufsh miner, on a par with the agricultural labourewhich you will not only rember on whetens justice, but find this would be to ed monmentous to the Go alarming for refl et on the vast mumber of mins a that have within the low twilve months bere abandosed, and the consequent competition for work

amongst the half-starved misers. I agree with Mr. Treffy is opinion that too much has already been obtained by agitation; but if an honest representation of the facts connected with the mining interest should fail to secure to the industrious and indefatigable miner the means of obtaining wherewith to maintain himself and starving family, I am very certain that at no very distant period "one and all" will be "an and at them;" nevertheless, I still hope this calamity may be averted, by the timely interference of Mr. Treffy and other influential proprietors, and advent vers of mines in the county.

I trust you will allow me a place in your columns, and I beg to ask the committee why so much apathy exists—why this all-important subject has been allowed so long to sluinber?

I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

Decopart, July 30.

COMPARATIVE DANGER OF HIGH AND LOW-PRESSURE

COMPARATIVE DANGER OF HIGH AND LOW-PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINES.

A steam-boat that was built by order of the Belgian Government, to ply on the Scheldt, and furnished with high-pressure engines, has been for some time pass lying idle in the basin at Antwerp, in consequence of a representation having been made to the senate, that the use of such a steam-boat would be dangerous. This circumstance has given rise to a discussion of the comparative danger of high and low-pressure engines, and the Brussels paper, the Fanal, remonstrates with the government for compiling a plant it terms a ridicultura principalion to revent the use of such as the terms a ridicultura principalion to revent the use of such states.

discussion of the comparative danger of high and low-pressure engines, and the Brussels paper, the Fanal, remonstrates with the government for permitting what it terms a ridiculous prejudice to prevent the use of a steam-boat built upon principles of superior safety. The Fanal observes, that it has been demonstrated by M. Arago, that high-pressure engines are much less dangerous than low-pressure ones; and the writer rather insperopriately refers to the practice in America, as a proof of the safety of such engines.

of such engines.

The boilers of low-pressure engines in France, are, by royal ordinance to that effect, obliged to be proved to five atmospheres, or to 75 lbs. to the square inch; and a high-pressure boiler must be able to resist from 20 to 25 atmospheres; according as it is intended to be worked to five or six atmospheres of pressure. Now there is no low-pressure engine (remarks the Fanal) in which the steam may not be rapidly raised to a pressure of five or six atmospheres without intending it; whilst, in the experiments of Gay Lussao, M. Arago, and De Darcet, the pressure of steam could not be carried higher than 24 stanospheres. In addition to this, the tubular boilers of the Antwerp steam-boat being protected from the principal cause of the explosions which arise from the boilers getting-red-hot, it would be almost impossible to burst them even were the attempt to be made. This is the principal advantage of locomotive boilers, they never burst, and though sometimes a tube may split, such an excident is never attended with fatal consequences to the passengers. High-pressure engines are much more simple in their construction, and are more certain in their operation, than engines of low pressure, which require a great deal of additional machinery, and are consequently much note likely to get out of order: ore likely to get out of order:

### RAILWAYS IN PRANCE.

RAILWAYS IN PRANCE.

The suitableness and utility of railway communication in such a country as France, renders it a matter of astonishment that they should be so far behind us in this species of enterprise. Their great roads are the best in the world; they have expended was taums in constructing cannis—all with a view to facilitate the internal communication of the country. It is, however, well known that the means of intercourse in France is dilatory and expensive. The great expense of overland carriage renders the cost of communities to the consumer very considerable; and although the canals are a less expensive mode of conveyance, they are far from being popular, and are never likely to be so. Nothing is consigned to this conveyance that may not be memtas upon the voyage; and no certainty seems to be entertained as to the duration of time that may be occupied in transmitting either goods or passengers. The passage between Lyons and Paris, or Paris and Strasbourg, may be instanced, which often occupies two or three months.

The country, moreover, is said to be well suited for railway operations; it is, g nerally spenking, flat—physical obstructions, the efore, do not "xist, and all that prevents France being traversed and intersected by railways, appears to be some local prejudices and certain political differences, which, happily, appear to be giving way.

There are at present in France three very extensive lines of railway in course of construction; one from Paris to Orleans, to serve as a trunk for the Spanish line by Bordeaux, and also the grand central line. The second, from Paris to Rouen, forms two-thirds of the route from Paris to the sea, and the obstacles that recently existed to the formation of the line from Rouen to Havre having been removed, that most indispensable continuation of the Roue lines of the steam navigation of the Rhine from that of the Rhone and the Shoue.

The passing of the bills for these measures having been accomplused

Shone.

The passing of the bills for these measures having been accomplished during a short, or, at least, troubled, session of the French Parliament, considerable hopes are entertained of the ultimate extension of railway communication in the country. The assistance given by government has completely restricted the taste of the country for this species of enterprise—a proof of which is seen in the spirit and activity displayed by the associations entrusted with the completion of the lines we have mentioned. The French appear at length to have become aware of the immense advantages that must result from h ving their country traversed, and their widely-scattered manufacturing and commercial cities connected by railway communication.

THE COAL TRADE COMBINATION .- The largest meeting of coal-THE COAL TRADE COMBINATION.—The largest meeting of coal-cowners, probably, that was ever beld, took place in Newcastle on Thurs-day last, to consider whether the "combination" should be continued or shandoned. There were present the representatives of 98 collieries out of 101 (the total number); and after what we are bound to presume was the deliberation, a determination was come to unanimously, to continue the present suicidal system. What the effects of that system are, even upon the coal-owners themselves, may be judged of by the fact, that in 1834 there were only 64 collieries in operation in this district—whilst now there are 101.—Gatesheed Observery.

1834 there were only 64 collieries in operation in this district—whilst now there are 101.—Goleshead Observer:

New Kind or Tin Plane.—M. Budy has formed a superior tin plate of iron and nickel. It is five or six times harder that that now in use, and is very advantageous for culinary utensils, as it does not communicate any colour to sences, which common tin plate frequently does.—Attensews.—[This may be all very well, but the cost of nickel must preclude the general use of the material.—En. M. J.]

The River Dane Viaduer.—The contract for this work, over the civer Dane, has been let to Messrs. Holmes and Tomkinson, of Liverpool (the firm who are erreting the splendid visiduel over the valley and the civer Mersey, in Stockport), for between 50,0004, and 60,0004., and is to be completed in eighteen months.

be completed in eighteen months.

JUNCTION OF THE LIVERPOOL AND LEEDS RATEWAYS.—We under stand that the two companies have at length agreed as to the terms of sampleting this junction, the Leeds company bringing their line from St. George's road to the river side near Hunt's Bank, and the Manchester and Leverpool company extending their fine to the other side of the river; the bridge connecting the two to be erected at their joint expense. of Times

ACHESTER AND LEEDS RAILWAY .- On Saturday last, an experience mental trip was made on part of the unopened line of this railway, for the distance of a reen miles, commencing at Hubben-bridge, and continuing to Bradley-wood, near Micfield. The general opening of the line is anted to take place in November.

The Armonrustic Rallway.—The following extract, from the Hamburgh Currespondentm, of the 28th ult., shows that the people on the continent have directed sheir attention to the important results which may be contemplated from the simple arrangement and process of pro-pelling carriages and trains along railways by the application of atmos-pheric air:—" Berlin, July 25th, 1848.—Our director of the Finanoberic air :- Berlin, July 25th, 1840.—Our director of the Finan-tial Ministry, Dr. Beath, has gone over to London, by way of Hamburgh, in order to take personal cognizance of this new invention, with a view of in order to take personal cognizance of this new invention, with a view of applying it to U e projected Royal iron railway from Halle to the Rhine?——a distance of 300 or 400 miles.

CHARLES.—If, when a chimney is built, the mortar with which it is

to be plastered be mixed with salt, there will be no necessity for sweeping t, as, in every damp spell of weather, the salt deliquesees, and the so will, of course, fall cown. I do not write altogether from theory on the original for I know an instance of a chimney which was treated in the course of t we wanter, theuty-nine years ago, which has been in winter since. Part of the time a fire-place was used, and betunizees coal, but now with a stove and wood. The stove pice in quently catches fire, which is suffered to burn into the chimney without any apprehension of danger. I merely mention these facts as had a to induce inquiry .- Correspondent of an American paper.

direct them, were i they w There time w

present to be countried in every lay every wishes. The cluded for mai share, if footing (include 30th J) that 2 leaving that for amount of 19s. vidend run, at not pay on the The

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The half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors of this company was held yeaterday (Priday) at the Easton Hotel, Easton-station, to receive the report of the directors.

G. Cana Gleen, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. Canno (the secretary) read the advertisement convening the meeting—after which, the seal of the company was attached to the deed of registration, and the minutes of the last meeting being read, they were confirmed.

the Care (the secretary) read the advertisement convening the pectuge—after which, the seal of the company was attached to fine deed of registration, and the minates of the last meeting being read, they were sendinged.

The Can makes sail, before they proceeded to business, he would visit be slow the intention of the projections to two or three anhysts. At the last meeting seame notice had been taken of the committees now sitting for the investigation of railways, and secretal reports had since gone out connected with the subject. There was one relative to a bill now passing the heat investigation of railways, and secretal reports had since gone out connected at the last meeting, the directors had not thought it secressary acceptance of the last meeting, the directors had not thought it secressary to appear, as was the appointment of a commission to act between the subject of the secretary of the company, the directors thought that some of these diseases should be medified, and others introduced. One of those was of a most serious character; it was a recommendation as to the manner of modifying or levying of duties upon the passengers. He felt that was not the time to disease the question, but it was their duty to express their feedings upon it, it being founded upon the views of a member of the House of Commons, and might materially affect their interest, by reducing the value of their tolls. It was a proposed to levy according to the maximum of first characteristic and their control of the proposed to the commission of fares charged by one company, without reference these of another, and this was as clause which it was the intention of the directors to take an active part in opposing. The accounts were before them, and he hoped they were easifactory; the affairs of the company were improving, and the traffic was gradually increasing, but he hoped they would not run away with the belief that a larger increase of dividend would occur the next heir traffic value and the present time some of them had been increas

STOURBRIDGE AND KIDDERMINSTER BANKING COMPANY

STOURBRIDGE AND KIDDERMINSTER BANKING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of this company, was held at Steurbridge, on Wednesday, the 29th ult.

James Forne, Eq. (High Sheriff of the county), in the chair.

A very satisfactory report was laid before the proprietors. The accounts for the past year, made up to the 30th of June, showed a clear surplus profit of 11,689f. 14s. 5d., after deducting all current charges, and allowing interest on the guarantee fund. Taking into consideration the continued prosperity of the company, the directors were of opinion that the increase of good and profitable business at all their establishments, justified them in recommending that the dividend should be raised from 7s. 5d. to 10s. per chare, and that the same should be made payable for the half-year ending the 30th of June, on and after the 5th installed cof profit, 2939f. 14s. 5d., to be carried to the guarantee fund.

This recommendation was unanimously adopted, and votes of thanks passed to the directors, and to the manager and sub-managers of the institution.—The total amount of estimated loss from had or doubtful debts during the past year is under 100f.

Swankra Canal.—A dividend of \$2/. 10a. per thate was, at the last general assembly of proprietors, ordered to be paid to the several proprietors, on the 2d November next. The committee meetings were fixed for the first Theadaya in September, December, Morch, and May. The expenditure during the past year-was \$425/. 5a. 3d.—deaving a bedance in favour of the canal of \$605/. 19a. 6d. The whole line of canal has lately been deepened and thoroughly repaired, and alterations made in two of the locks, and it is expected that no considerable outlay in repairs will be required for many years. The number of shares in the canal is 533.

Naru Caras.—At the last general meeting of the proprietors, it was resolved that a dividend of 204 per share should be made. The committee meetings were also fixed for the first Thursdays in October, January, and April, and on the Wedonsday preceding the general assembly. The number of shares in the canal is 247, and the proposition during the part year was 1820f. 15s. 3d.—leaving a balance of 63944. 19s. for profit 1839-40.

[For remainder of " Public Companies" are page 251.]

Exponentials from the port of Landon to foreign ports for the week ending the 30th alt., was as follows: - Silver coin to Hambergh, 121,000 oz.; Rotterdam, 66 000 oz.; Calais, 80,000 oz.; Gibraltar, 30,000 oz.-Silver bors to Rotterdam, 20,000 ez.; Hamburgh, 13,448 ez.; Bombey, 15,596 ez.; Calois 29,000 ez.

EXPOSTATION OF MACHINERY. — In the House of Commons, on Wednesday evening, Mr. M. Phillips, gave notice, that early next session he would move for an inquiry into the expediency of allowing the free experiation of machinery.

Danisse Railway.—It is not generally known that a railway from Altons, two miles from Hamburgh to Kiel, in the Duchy of Holstein, has been projected, and is about to be constructed, under the anapices of the King of Denmark, with a view of effecting a communication between the North Sea and the Baltic. Mr. George Watson Buck, engineer-in-chief to the Manchester and Birmingham Railway Company, has been selected as the engineer to the undertaking.

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3271 SALE OF LEAD ORES AT PLINT.
old at the Ticketing, at the Ship Inn, on the 3d of August.

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Lisburne	31 28 165	21	10 & 6 10 7 6 10 6 0	5/4 0 6 280 16 0 190 11 0	204 2 6	Westen & Co. Walker & Co. Mather & Co.
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SALE OF COPPER ORES AT CAMBORNE.
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4. VITTAN and	Cobre	700	100	21 11 6	13cm 10 0	
Sans.		90	1000	2 1 6	1004 10 0	1000
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-		- 0		12 9 8	455 18 0	
Manual .	Knockmation	- 80		7 1 0	481 11 6	1 11 12
Marcon .		107			8 8 E.B.	11/1/15
-	Valparaiso	thi.		13 to	1113 12 0	1
-	4.15	164		20 4 6	1959 4 4	100
-	****	1 10		7 15 0	1007 H D	
-	Santiago	2113		la 6 U	156 : 12 0	
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Mercentality	Llant errin	N.	march.		38 0 0	
A Wasses	Cohee	SA.	000)	17 14 6	791 2 0	13506 [8
S. WILLIAMS,	Cobre	141		7 B M		1 1 1 1
FORTER & Co.	Knockmalion .	614		7 1 0	401 11 6	1 1 1 1
-	chili			In 7 H	t.6e 15 0	
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	Liandidao	78		3 4 8	2 0 13 0	
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anning.		21		10 9 6	2.9 9 0	
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=	Cronebane	1		2 10 0	20 13 0	
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mental	Hafted-y-lian	Lut	-	6 10 6	69 9 N	
	Culon		704		Luc Ma	6814 1 3
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Co.	Chili	30		14 3 0	Total IS 0	100
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The same of the sa	Santiago	82		21 4 0	1030 8 0	100
-	Cube			12 11 6	427 1 0	1000
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	1		-	1		Street, or other
		1	2423	1	- 10	30406 17 6

FROM THE LONDON GAZELTE.

FROM THE LONDON GAZELTE,

Thesdag, dugust 4.

INSOLVENT.

Aug. 3.—William Stead. Beroughbridge, Yorkshire, corn milier.

BANKUPTCY AUNCLLED.

Isaiah Baker, Sedgier, Staffortichtie, serve forger.

BANKUPTCY SUPRESSERD.

John Curwen, Great Eastcheap, tes briker.

BANKUPTCY SUPRESSERD.

John Curwen, Great Eastcheap, tes briker.

E. Nichelson, New Bond-afreet, diessmaker. [Hoffmann, Clifford's Inn.

G. F.eld, Beaumont street, Marylebone, c.achmaker. [Given, So-thmoulton.st.

E. T. Tillot, Thistly-chambers, Water lane, Tower-afreet, merchant. [Asharst. Clesgoide.

E. T. Tillot, Thistly-chambers, Water lane, Tower-afreet, merchant. [Asharst. Clesgoide.

E. Lee, litralisghem, cost merchant. (Wilson, Southampfon-afreet, Bloomebury. Twosh, Leeds, cheth, man facturer. [Battye, Fisher, & Sodiow, Chambery, Inn.

Jones, Birmingham, boat and, shormaker [Vincent and sherwood, Temple.

A. Browning and W. Briell, Jun, Manchester, merchants. [Bull and Malham. New London-street.

T. Pickers, Chesterfeid, Derbyshire, buile or. [Spence and Bullivant, Alfred-place. R. Beutley, Manchester, tes dealer. (Vincent and sherwood, Temple.

E. Woods, Liverpoid, Leoned via caller. [Oldver, Old Jovery.]

T. Watt. Manchester, victualler. [Aslington and Co., Betford row.]

J. Proter and H. Appleby, Burslein, Biaffordshire, cammon brewers. [Wolston, Innival's Inn.]

J. R. Winterbottom, Heaton Norris Lancashire, cammon brewers. [Wolston, Innival's Inn.]

J. R. Winterbottom, Heaton Norris Lancashire, banker. (Milne and Co., Tumple.]

Russell, Manchester, Type, ship broker. [Ewain, otevens, and Co., Tumple.]

J. Roston-ot, Bradford, Wiltshire, farmer. [Frampton, South square, Gray's Inn.

T. Andrew, Wedrecabury, Staffordshire, vindeer. [Warehouse, Quality court. W. Jores. Carnarvon, currier. [Taylor, Eurotea's Inn.

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T. Andrew, Wedrecabury, Staffordshire, vindeer. [Warehouse, Lucingor, Hong, Edwin, Jores. Carnarvon, currie

J. Greenhalgh. Stockport, cotton spinore -C. Walmaley, Hollinwood, Lancashire, cotton spinore -J. Malmaley, Hollinwood, Lancashire, cotton spinore -J. Picksiege, Bolton-le, Moore, Jang--W. Ion, Pontypoul, Monmouthshire, chipowner-J. Picksiege, Bolton-le, Moore, Jang--W. Ion, Pontypoul, Monmouthshire, chipowner-J. W. Mison, Barnaley, Yorkshire, linen manufactures -T. Glies, Leeds, Joiner-J. Barter, Rieffield, grocer--T. etecis, Congleton, Chashire, banker-J. Roots, Cross Keys mews, Merylebone-Jane, dealer in mike-J. and J. Moor, Spinolley, near Macchecker, dyers.

shire, banker—J. Roots, Cross Keys mews, Marylobone Jane, dealer in mile—J. and J. Moss, Smedley, near Macchester, devices of the property of the Marylobone Jane, dealer in mile—J. Piday. Angust 7.

INSOLVENER.

Ang. 5.—Charles Wilson, Manchester, worklen draper.

7.—Juhn Jarman Dovey, M. Leonarde, Sussex, lie asset victualler.

B. N. M. H. Print, M. Leonarde, Sussex, lie asset victualler.

J. Steer, Maidstone, tailow chandler. (Harman, Earl street, Blackfriara.)

J. Steer, Maidstone, tailow chandler. (Harman, Earl street, Blackfriara.)

J. Harman, Earl street, Blackfriara.

J. S. Lowe, Preston, working leweller. (Maryles on Chrey et., Liocaln's Jen. J. Sylves, Leod. music seller. (Makinson and suscere, Middle Temple.)

J. Sylves, Leod. music seller. (Makinson and suscere, Middle Temple.)

J. Bides, Shrewsbury, moste seller. (Clarke and Metcal', Ligarda's Inn. Salts.

C. Fonsiter, Long McGlord, sufful, victualler. (Brookshots & Fare, Gray's Inn. Salts.

C. Fonsiter, Long McGlord, sufful, victualler. (Brookshots & Fare, Gray's Inn. Salts.

T. W. Clarke, Wakefield, Yorkshisy, own factor. (Radjugton and Co., Sedford pew.)

DYJOERS S.

Ang. 29. J. Pim and J. Pim, Barthodomew clare, City, merchants—25., T. Armagn, Little Tathon street, Westminster, builder—11. J. L. Bouryain, Gravessed, Milyer, asth.—35. A. Lapardi, Lavarence-lave, City, butcher w. Vales, Maidstown, Cornwall, draper.—1. J. M. Van Letz, Leman-street, Coodinant's Solida, coerchant..., S. Chappell, Lavarence-lave, City, butcher, W. Yales, Maidstown, Carrier, Company, Consistence, Casalina, S. Barloon, St. Barloon, St. Barloon, J. Kalawer, J. Barloon, J. Cooper, Consistence, Casalina, St. Kalawer, Maidstown.

Carrier, J. Ranth, C. Boutt, and A. Smith, Hylly wook, Lancashire, action approach processing the sell-wark, colors man, J. Casales, Matchester, merchant J. W. Alaweright, Birmingham, Manchester, Matchester, Matchester, merchant J. W. & Waller, Long acre, attisted colors and Laparder.

Carrier M. A. B. Harden, C. Consistence, Cornwall, Sc. Cornwall

COAL MARROT, LONDON.

Prior of coals per ton at the cione of the coarket or Binydon Main of 6. Chester II "Corr's Hartley 20. Hotywell Main 10. Chester II "Corr's Hartley 20. Hotywell Main 10. Chester II "Corr's Hartley 20. Hotywell Main 10. Tacallet More 20. 6. Treucing II on each lest ley 1. Wy Jann, 10. Wall's Each Boucher and Car's II-chandrath 31. Sea to hope 0. th 20. 0. Electron 21. 6. Banddy Pa (Better 11. 6. M. awell 21. 8. Hottam 12. 9. Lendouth 22. 5. Kelling 12. The Correct II Sea Bounday 10. Sea Bounday 10.

Copper cree for sale August 19th. Cohen 100, ditto 50, d

## CASE OF INFLAND. PRATFER BOOKS.  **PARK OF INFLAND.************************************
Fig. 12   Fig.
Ritterlam   12   2   1   19   19   19   19   19